The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Germans Sharing Their Stores With the Parisians.

Great Distress Owing to Tardy Communications.

Latest Details of the Armistice and Capitulation.

CONSTERNATION AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

Another Adjournment of the London Conference.

The Papal Guarantee Debate in the Italian Deputies.

PARIS.

Public Tranquillity Restored, with Difficulty—The Germans Dividing Their Stores with the Citizens—Great Excitement Having Followed Rumors of a Sortie of Another French General.

LONDON, Jan. 31—9½ P. M.—Postal communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants.

Bordeaux has notified the British Foreign Office that the Dieppe line alone is at present available for the transportation of provisions to Paris, but that until sufficient supplies can be received, the Germans will share their stores with the citizens.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—The distress in Paris is very great, and the destruction of the railways impedes the revictualing of the city. The Germans are meanwhile supplying portions of the first necessity from their own stores.

GENEVA, Jan. 30.—Immense quantities of provisions have been forwarded to Paris, and great efforts are being made to restore the railways. The Geneva line will be repaired in forty-eight hours, and the direct route in eight days. The capitulation of Paris has caused a feeling of stupor in the south of France.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—All the rivers and railroads have been opened for the transportation of food to Paris.

The Forty-sixth Prussian Regiment has occupied Fort-du Mont Valérien.

LONDON, Jan. 31—2½ P. M.—The Echo to-day says:

[illegible] Conference.

[illegible] Prussian Ambassador at Rome, has presented to the Pope an autograph letter from the Emperor WILLIAM, thanking His Holiness for his peace counsels and expressing conciliatory views. No reference is made to the temporal power.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Marquis DE AVILA is endeavoring to complete the formation of the new Cabinet. The Bishop of Nyon has withdrawn from the Ministry.

American and English Sailors Rowing in Havre—The Former Win—The Belgian Cotton-Spinners—Billiards in London.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—The *Times* of to-day has an account of a race in the harbor of Havre, between the cutter of the United States war steamer *Shenandoah* and that of the British war steamer *Helicon*. The race was won by the American crew in the fastest time on record for contests of that description.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Evening.—The cotton-spinners of Bolton have conceded an advance of five per cent. on the wages of their workmen.

An interesting game of billiards was played in St. James' Hall last night between ROBERTS and BENNETT. The former won by 500 points, after a contest of three and a half hours.

Schwarzkranz Jubilee—Celebrating the Ball at Paris.

The Schwarzkranz Society, last night, was assembled at Liederkranz Hall, to celebrate the surrender of the French capital, by what was called a "Commers." It was a glorious jollification, and an opportunity for the humorists of the Society to let loose a vast amount of wit and satire at the expense of the defeated French. Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER presided, and in his opening remarks alluded to the situation in terms of consolation, expressing a hope that the French nation after the conclusion of the war would pursue a career different from that of the past, in which, by its overbearing pride and ambition, it had constantly been disturbing the peace of Europe. On motion of Mr. WM. STEINWAY, a toast was offered "To the German Armies," which was responded to with thundering effect, whereupon the famous song of fraternity, "Eene Quam Bonum," and the German war chorus, "Die Wacht am Rhein," were rendered by the vocalists of the Society, under the direction of Mr. PAUR. The jollification was continued until a late hour, and during the evening a considerable quantity of the national beverage was consumed, which, as a matter of course, is indispensable at such an affair as a Commers. A collection taken up in the meantime, in aid of those suffering from the effects of the war, yielded $130.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

At a special meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, last evening, H. D. LAFAUGH President, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, as well as of other districts in this City, acting under the auspices of the Republican State and County Committees, and in pursuance of the recommendation contained in a circular issued by a committee of twelve appointed by the Republican County Convention, of which Hon. WILLIAM ORTON was Chairman, assembled on electing delegates to a General Committee of the City of New-York for the year 1871; and

Whereas, It operates to the manifest injury of the Republican Party not to have an organized authority under General Committee for the City; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly urge upon the Republican State Central Committee to complete, at the earliest moment, the measures for the reorganization of the party in this City, as one of the most important duties intrusted to that Committee.

Resolved, That the President of this Association is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the State Central Committee, attested by the officers of the Association.

After the meeting adjourned, a campaign Grant Club was formed.

Attempted Murder in a Gambling-House —Escape of the Assailant.

About 11 o'clock last night a party of three men entered the gambling-house of CHARLES HOFFMAN, known as the Café de Cuba, at No. 22 Bayard-street, and acted in a very disorderly and turbulent manner. The proprietor attempted to put the gang out of his place, when one of the ruffians, known to the Police as "Big MIKE," drew a pistol and fired at HOFFMAN. As the bullet missed its mark, MIKE drew a knife and succeeded in stabbing HOFFMAN in the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not a dangerous wound. The Tenth Ward Police arrested two of the gang named respectively JOHN CONNERS and DANIEL WALLACE, but "Big MIKE" escaped. He is too well known, however, to long avoid arrest. Police-Surgeon HUTCHINSON dressed HOFFMAN'S wound and sent the patient home.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Swarm at Santiago—Surrender of More Insurgent Chiefs and Soldiers—A Supposed Filibuster Expedition.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, via LAKE CITY, Fla., 31.—The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at Santiago de Cuba yesterday. All well....Official dispatches announce the voluntary surrender, on Saturday, of the insurgent chief, ANDRES MARTINQUEZ, with four officers, seventy-two men armed with rifles, together with sixteen rebellion. A party of fifteen men now in the employ of Mantua, in the Vuelta Abajo District, have also surrendered to the Spanish authorities. Some filibustering expedition, Mantua has been seen of them since. The insurgent chief, Antonio SANTA PEREZ, with [illegible] men, has surrendered to Major ALLEGRE, commanding Nuevitas announces the surrender of the insurgent chief PERDOMO, the [illegible] of MANZANAL and 118 men.

TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.

Disturbance in the Senate—The Course of the Lieutenant-Governor in Swearing in Members on Sunday—An Effort to Get Possession of Governor Baxter—Bloodshed Apprehended.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The *Avalanche* has a special dispatch, dated yesterday, which says that since the meeting of the Convention nothing of interest has occurred. Much interest is manifested by all classes in the swearing of BROOKS on Thursday, by the Lieutenant-Governor. From 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, until midnight, the Clayton men were in caucus. Even the Governor, Supreme and Circuit Court Judges were present deliberating as to the proper course to pursue. The friends of JOHNSON seemed to know that some trap would be sprung upon them today. Before the hour for the Senate to convene, the Chief of Police, with the entire force, marched into the Senate Chamber, and his men were posted in advantageous positions in the galleries and lobby. By whose order they came no one seemed to know, and the Lieutenant-Governor alone authorized the call. Such aid had not been asked for. Radical Senator, looked grave and thoughtful, as though some desperate deed was about to be done. When 11 o'clock arrived, the Lieutenant-Governor not appearing, Mr. MALLORY called the Senate to order, and on his motion the body adjourned until to-morrow. It was understood that the Police were present to eject Mr. BROOKS by force if he attempted to enter the Chamber, but he did not appear. After the Senate adjourned the House was convened, and the journals were read. Immediately Mr. HARRELTINE, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into malfeasance in office of any officers in the Executive or Judicial Departments of the State, arose to a privileged question and submitted a report with articles of impeachment against the Lieutenant-Governor for high crimes and misdemeanors because of his conduct in swearing Mr. BROOKS as Senator over Mr. MEADE. Objections were raised that before taking his seat, and before the question has been stated by the Chair, he moved the previous question; and several members raised the point of order that the resolution could not be entertained now, but, under the rules, must be laid over for one day. The Speaker, however, ruled all out of order; and, without permitting any members to say anything, ordered the roll to be called. The result was 39 to 36. So the previous question was not ordered. The people in the lobby and gallery immoderately applauded when the result was announced. The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow, amid shouts of applause. Cheer after cheer was raised in the hall and the outside, both among the members and among the spectators. This is the first defeat the Governor's party has yet sustained. From the present signs you need not be surprised to learn that all these troubles will end in bloodshed. The passions of each party are strong to the highest pitch.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mess for Japan—Pork to be Introduced as Food.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Hitherto the Japanese Government has prohibited the raising of swine, as being impure; but recently it has decided that it is advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, and has removed the prohibition. An agent of the Japanese Government arrived in California by the last steamer, to purchase stock on Government account. The steamer for Yokohama, to-morrow, carries 300 live hogs, the brig *Perry Edwards* 500, and the ship *St. Joseph* 200 more....The weather is fine and warm....Commodore S. R. WOODWORTH, United States Navy, second son of the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," died here last night of typhoid fever, aged fifty-five years, leaving a widow and five children....Nothing has been heard of the *Colorado*, from Panama, which is overdue....The special Government agent is making strong efforts to expose and bring to justice the attaches of the Custom-house implicated in black-mailing Chinese merchants, but with small prospects of success. The black-mailers evidently work together, and the Chinese are afraid to give their testimony against them for fear of persecution hereafter.

Arrival of the Captured German Bark at San Francisco—The Lower California Colonization Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The German bark *Gazelle*, captured off Iquique, arrived at Tahiti on the 28th December....RIVAS, the Mexican Consul, notifies the public that Magdalena Bay, in Lower California, is not a port of entry, and that any goods landed there are liable to confiscation. The brig *Ourlew*, chartered by the Lower California Company, being refused a clearance for Magdalena Bay, has sailed without her papers. It is not probable that any more emigrants can be obtained from here.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Radical Changes in the City Government of St. Louis Proposed—The City and County to be Consolidated—The Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature, today, to consolidate the County and City of St. Louis under one Government, and extend the limits of the city so as to embrace the entire county. Many radical changes are proposed; several offices to be abolished, and the election offices materially reduced in number.

A bill providing for a Constitutional Convention was also introduced, and elicited considerable debate.

The Coal Mines—Meeting of Operators Called.

ASHLAND, Penn., Jan. 31.—The President of the Anthracite Board of Trade has just published a call to the coal operators of the Schuylkill region to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday next. All the operators, whether connected with the local coal trade associations or not, are earnestly invited to be present, as measures of the greatest importance to the general trade will come before the meeting.

The Niagara Frontier Police—Efforts to Get up a Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The attempt to obtain traveling expenses and witness fees from the United States Government, by trumping up charges against Capt. CORNELIUS DONOHUE, of the Niagara Frontier Police, for preventing certain individuals from voting at the election on Nov. 8, 1870, failed for the third time today. United States Commissioner GORHAM refused to entertain the charge when it was first brought before him. Deputy Marshal TOLES then took the witnesses to Albany, but the Grand Jury refused to indict. Then, for the third time, the case was brought before United States Commissioner SHELDON, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Capt. DONOHUE, but after an examination which lasted two days, he was obliged to order the Captain's discharge.

THE WEST.

A Hotel in Kenosha, Wis., Destroyed by Fire—Several of the Inmates Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—A fire broke out at the Halliday House, Kenosha, Wis., this morning about 5 o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. The guests of the house were roused as rapidly as possible, but the fire spread so fast that it was impossible to visit all the rooms. Mrs. J. B. MERRILL and four children, occupying the front room on the second floor, were cut off from the stairway by the flames, and perished before assistance could reach them. OSMOND CATRON and S. FULLER were rescued after being so badly burned that their recovery is very doubtful. H. E. CHASE was badly injured by jumping from the third-story window, and several others of the guests received slight wounds and burns. The charred remains of Mrs. MERRILL and her four children were taken from the ruins this afternoon. The cook of the hotel, EDWARD WOLLER, is missing, and it is feared he also has been burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Education and Law Libraries in Ohio—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Burning of an Old Mosk.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The School Board took action to-night against the bill pending in the Ohio Legislature, allowing the appropriation of the past school fund for the aid of law libraries....Col. J. H. EASTMAN, an old and prominent citizen of Vincennes, died today at his residence.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The old American House, in Painesville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning, and a building adjoining was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. The property was owned by ELEAZOR PARMLEY, of New-York, whose loss is from $6,000 to $10,000. The aggregate loss is about $15,000; partially insured.

The Cafenstine-Jones Homicide—Cafenstine Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Dr. CAFENSTINE, who shot Dr. JOHNS Oct. 5, for improper intimacy with his wife, returned a verdict, at 10½ o'clock to-night, of guilty of manslaughter.

The Holland Testimonial in Boston—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Every seat in the Globe Theatre was sold for the Holland Testimonial this afternoon, and the large audience manifested a hearty appreciation of the entertainments presented....Deacon WILLIAM WILLETT, a well-known and respected citizen, died today.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—An address of welcome and sympathy to the Irish exiles, was adopted by the Irish National Brotherhood of this city, and forwarded to New-York today.

COEYMANS, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Dr. W. T. VAN ORDEN, aged eighty-four years, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Greene County, died at his residence in New-Baltimore this afternoon.

THE GAINES CASE.

Its New Phase and Involvements—Decision in the District Court of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 26.

The decision of Judge COLLENS, sitting in place of Judge DUVERNEAUD (recused) in the Second District Court, has given a new phase and involved in new complications the extraordinary litigation, which has been prosecuted with so much pertinacity and vigor by the lady claimant in this case for forty long years.

Judge COLLENS refuses to transfer to the United States Court a suit which has been brought in the Second District Court, having probate jurisdiction, to annul the probate of the will of DANIEL CLARKE. It is this probate, recognizing Mrs. GAINES as the heir of DANIEL CLARKE, upon which the judgments already rendered in favor of that lady rests. It is her title to the property against which she has obtained decrees. The judgment probating the will in her favor was rendered in 1856 by the Supreme Court, presided over by Chief-Justice MERRICK. It maintained the suppositious or destroyed will of 1813, the making and existence of which were proved orally.

Under this will Mrs. GAINES brought suits against the holders of the property, which had acquired under the will which was superseded by that of 1813, and recovered judgments that have been sent down to the Circuit Court of the United States to be executed. Meantime this new move is made by the parties defendant, or others holding by the titles, to have the original judgment probating the will in Mrs. GAINES' favor annulled and reversed. This is what is called an action of nullity, which Judge COLLENS decided cannot be transferred to the United States Court, but must be tried by the Court that rendered the judgment. If this action is not arrested and quashed by other exceptions, it must go on like the original suit, and reopen all the voluminous testimony, tedious discussion, and inexhaustible legal strategy which were employed in the original suit to probate the will. Mrs. GAINES, however, is confident of her ability to nip this proceeding in the bud by various pleas, not yet decided. Her able and ingenious counsel, inspired by her own wonderful spirit, energy and tenacity, will spare no skill, learning and zeal in urging these pleas.

It becomes us to limit ourselves to a statement of the facts of the case, without manifesting any bias or indicating any opinion on the questions involved. We can only express the hope that we may live to record the termination of this extraordinary litigation, and thus the lady plaintiff may, in her latter days be relieved of the anxieties and labors which she has borne for so many years with such singular heroism, fortitude and hopefulness.

OBITUARY.

Death of a California Pioneer.

Intelligence has just been received in this city announcing the death of Hon. JAMES MOELROY, at San Francisco, Cal. The deceased was one of the early pioneers of the Golden State, having sailed thither in the steamer *Cheapeake*, in August, 1849. He was one year and a day in making the passage. He became identified with the early history of San Francisco, and served in several public positions with honor and credit. He was widely known throughout California, and at the time of his death he held a prominent office in the Police Department of San Francisco. Hon. JAMES ELROY, Ex-Commissioner of Emigration of this City, is the only surviving brother of the deceased. The funeral solemnities were observed at San Francisco, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens, together with the entire Fire Department, the deceased having belonged to the Broderick Exempt Engine Company.

The Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal—Opening of Work.

Col. J. J. WILLIAMS, Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, telegraphed from Minatitlan, via Vera Cruz and Havana, to the President of the Company in New-York, as follows:

MINATITLAN, Mexico, Jan. 26, 1871.

Myself and staff of engineers, with our instruments and camp equipage, have all safely landed from the United States steam ship-of-war *Nipsic*, Commander B. WILSON, after a very rough passage. The next day I met with the Commissioner representing the Mexican Government, and on the 24th inst. we inaugurated the commencement of the works by imposing ceremonies. The United States Consul and a part of Capt. SHUFELDT'S command participated in the ceremonies, together with the Mexican officials and other notables.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, a clerk in the register department of the Post-office, while attempting to descend from the gallery by an unfinished stairway, last night, fell head foremost to the floor beneath. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and subsequently removed to the Park Hospital. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

WASHINGTON.

Status of the Alabama Question—A Letter from President Bruce—Spanish Question—Income Tax Repeal—Mails to France and Germany—Repeal of the West India Tax on Spirits—Report on Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to-day, for the first time at this session, had up the matter of the Alabama claims and the President's Message in regard thereto. The statement so independently reiterated by the correspondent of one of your evening contemporaries, that the Committee has lately been considering highly-important correspondence from Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is unqualifiedly false, and nearly every other utterance of the same party on the same subject, pretending to give details and propositions, is equally untrue. There is nothing new about the Alabama claims beyond this, that this Government has recently received additional evidence of the anxiety of Great Britain to settle these claims, that in consequence of this intelligence Gen. SCHENCK'S departure has been delayed, in order that his instructions may be more fully and carefully prepared on this point, and that it is probable that he will be able to resume negotiations on the subject almost immediately on his arrival. Secretary FISH is now arduously engaged in the preparation of these instructions.

LETTER FROM BASE OF SAN DOMINGO.

The following letter from President BASE, of San Domingo, to a friend in this country, has just been received and will be read with interest:

RESIDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
SAN DOMINGO, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I had the pleasure to receive by the steamer *Tybee*, your esteemed favor of the 31st of December, and I have read the interesting details it contains. The worthy and noble conduct of Gen. GRANT is beyond all praise, and I am daily more convinced that Providence has placed me on relations with a person of his high qualities in the arduous and patriotic task of assuring the future of my country and of saving the principles of its civilization. His firmness, intelligence and deep convictions, lead me to hope that we shall triumph over the calumnies and the machinations combined both in the United States and at home, and over the men who comprehend no great, noble, generous idea, but only sordid calculations for their own personal interest. The brilliant and persuasive Message of President GRANT, which we have received in these Antilles, has produced the most pleasing and favorable impression in the minds of the Dominicans, who have seen with enthusiasm the lofty ideas which he has of his country, and his delicate manner of setting forth the advantages which the powerful American Union will gain from the annexation of the Island of Santo Domingo. I hope that there is much sense and tact at the same time, the result seems certain, since the means which will be used to obtain it will be in harmony with the prudence of the preparatory steps and measures. I am expecting the arrival of the Commission. Its appointment is a happy omen, and I do not doubt, from the reports received on truth, will produce the desired result. When one acts in good faith, without ulterior designs, and when there is no exaggeration in the reports, one cannot fail to gain by the evidence before which men like PERRY, HAYES and some others, who have prospered by trickery and calumny, will be unmasked.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

SETTLEMENT OF SPANISH CLAIMS.

The dispatch from Madrid, which alludes to the banquet and congratulations of Minister SICKLES over the successful accomplishment of a highly diplomatic negotiation, is explained by the fact that Gen. SICKLES, under instructions and powers sent him by the President and Secretary of State, has just concluded an important convention for the settlement of existing claims between this country and Spain, especially those growing out of the Cuban insurrection. This negotiation has been pending for some months, and has been a matter of much difficulty and delicacy. The convention will probably be sent to the Senate prior to adjournment.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

The House resolution inviting the Fenians to come to Washington to be touched by Congressmen, was this morning, on motion of Senator POMEROY, referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for a report. The four gentlemen from New-York who have been down here some days "working" it through the House, who last night were "assured" that the Senate would concur today, who were going to New-York tonight to return next week with the "exiles," will find for the present, like *Othello*, "their occupation gone."

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Immediately after reading the records the Vice-President announced to the Senate the action of the House regarding the resolution of the Senate repealing the income tax. Mr. SCOTT moved a resolution calling for a committee of conference in accordance with the rules when the two Houses disagree about the mode of legislation. He made a brief speech, sustaining the right of the Senate to propose such legislation, and quoted the practice of the British Parliament, and several precedents from the legislation of Congress, to show that it was not a proposition to raise revenue within the meaning of the Constitution. Mr. SHERMAN hoped the Senate would agree to the Conference Committee without entering on a discussion of the merits of the question, which would take all day. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, differed from Mr. SCOTT, and replied to him, seeking to turn some of the precedents quoted against his position, and citing others to show that the House had some reason for its action. The Conference Committee was then agreed to, and Messrs. SCOTT, CONKLING and CASSERLY were appointed. When the request for a conference reached the House, a little flurry ensued, but it was finally agreed to, upon the express understanding that the conference was only upon the point of jurisdiction, and not upon the bill itself. Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON and WOODRUFF were appointed conferees on the part of the House, and thus constituted it does not seem likely that anything will be settled.

CHANGE OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

The House bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral was returned from the Senate today with an amendment providing that this shall be done when the offices again become vacant. Gen. LOGAN moved to non-concur, because he wanted the same provision to apply to Rear-Admirals and Commodores, who, he said, were being appointed every day. The motion was agreed to.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Banking and Currency Committee today agreed to allow the Worthington National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., to change its location to Oneonta, and also to change its name to First National Bank of Oneonta. The sense of the Committee, though not yet formally expressed, is understood to be entirely favorable to the proposition to allow banks in large cities to extend the limit of circulation to $1,000,000.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

In Executive Session the nomination of Mr. DRUMMOND as Commissioner of the Land Office was considered at some length, but no vote was reached.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The armistice agreed on between the French and Germans enables the Hamburg line of steamers to resume its regular trips by the route through the English Channel. The vessels have, since the war, been making irregular trips, going around the north of Scotland, and carrying German mails only. The *Holsatia* is ready to leave New-York for its first trip since the fall of Paris, but in view of the inability of the *Saxonia* of the Cunard line to leave on Thursday next, application is made to the Postmaster-General to permit the *Holsatia* to take the foreign mails for that day, which would have been carried by the *Saxonia*. The reply is favorable, and she will be detained till Thursday, and will carry the mail for Europe instead.

REPEAL OF THE TEST OATH.

Gen. BUTLER reported from the Reconstruction Committee, this afternoon, the Senate bill which repeals the test oath, so far as all persons are concerned, who went into the rebellion, and who are not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and permits them to take the modified oath prescribed by the act of July 11, 1862. The bill was savagely attacked by some of the ultra-Southern Republicans. Like MAYNARD and PORTER, and Gen. BUTLER did not seem to have much heart in its advocacy. It went over on unfinished business, and will be voted on to-morrow. It will probably pass.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The Senate failed again today to reach a vote in the case of the Georgia Senators. Mr. STEWART'S determination to make a few more remarks on the question resulted in a tedious and disgraceful display by Mr. HAMILTON, against which the Senate was only able to protect itself by going into Executive Session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Thomas Adamson, Jr., to be Consul at Melbourne, Australia; Henry J. Zimmerman, to be Consul at Cordova, Argentine Republic; Chester W. Greene, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Massachusetts District; John C. Abercrombie, to be Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; Charles F. Swift, to be Collector of Customs at Barnstable, Mass.; John M. Morrison, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in Colorado Territory.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations: JOSHUA D. GIDDINGS to be United States Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.; THOMAS REYNOLDS, Pension Agent at Madison, Wis.; JOHN HALL, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, N. Y. The nomination of WILLIS DRUMMOND, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of WILSON, left to a Senate, but no conclusion was reached.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSORS' EXPENSES.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. H. MANN, the chief clerk of the Fifth Auditor's Office, and a clerk of the office of the First Controller, were yesterday engaged in revising the expenses of Assessors throughout the country, with the view of largely reducing the same. A reduction of fifty per cent. will probably be effected.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of War today transmitted to the Senate an application from R. L. M CLEMENS, of Philadelphia, for military protection for the employes of an association engaged in gold mining in York County, South Carolina, against the outrages of the so-called KARLUX KLAN, and invited attention to the remarks of the General of the Army thereupon. The latter are indorsed as follows by Gen. SHERMAN on the application: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. Our army is now too small for us to undertake to protect individual men or their interests; and I advise that this and all similar papers be referred to the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating 'outrages in the South,' that some general and adequate remedy may be devised."

TAX ON SPIRITS.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in favor of the passage of an export law, allowing the exportation of all distilled spirits in bond for payment of tax, the same to be shipped from the place of manufacture in bond to the export bonded warehouse at the port of entry, and from which it must be exported in six months after the execution of an exportation bond, and on paying the tax on the difference between the grades of the spirits at the time of exportation from that shown by the original gauge, less such per cent. for loss on transportation as the Commissioner may allow. On point of landing in a foreign port, or total destruction at sea, a drawback of 12½ cents per gallon to be allowed. In fact the bill has been prepared already in the Internal Revenue Office to this end, which will shortly find its way into the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means for introduction in the House at an early day.

A LIVE INDIAN.

The report from the West of the recent association of Lewis Downing, Chief of the Cherokees, is incorrect, as he is now, and has been for several weeks, in Washington.

PREPARING FOR THE PAVEMENT CARNIVAL.

A committee has been appointed by those having the Carnival in charge to proceed to New-York with a view of securing the attendance on February next, of several German societies of that City. Extensive arrangements have been made for hundreds of musqueers to parade Pennsylvania-avenue on that occasion. Circulars have been issued inviting the Journalists of the country to a reunion here at that time. From the preparations already made, and the acceptance of invitations by numerous societies and individuals, the carnival promises in all respects to be successful.

THE LABOR PARTY.

A pamphlet has been circulated today setting forth the objects and purposes of the National Labor Party. Delegates from all the States are to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday of October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE LAST TARIFF RESOLUTION.

The following is the joint resolution, yesterday, signed by the President:

Resolved, &c., That all foreign merchandise which arrives at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-fifth section of an act entitled, "An act to reduce internal taxes and to amend certain acts relating to customs and internal revenue," approved July 14, 1870, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 20th day of December, 1870: *Provided*, That within thirty days from the passage of this resolution the importer in writing to the Collector of the port at which such merchandise may arrive,

[illegible] to be United States Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.; THOMAS REYNOLDS, Pension Agent at Madison, Wis.; JOHN HALL, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, N. Y. The nomination of WILLIS DRUMMOND, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of WILSON, left to a Senate, but no conclusion was reached.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSORS' EXPENSES.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. H. MANN, the chief clerk of the Fifth Auditor's Office, and a clerk of the office of the First Controller, were yesterday engaged in revising the expenses of Assessors throughout the country, with the view of largely reducing the same. A reduction of fifty per cent. will probably be effected.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of War today transmitted to the Senate an application from R. L. M CLEMENS, of Philadelphia, for military protection for the employes of an association engaged in gold mining in York County, South Carolina, against the outrages of the so-called KARLUX KLAN, and invited attention to the remarks of the General of the Army thereupon. The latter are indorsed as follows by Gen. SHERMAN on the application: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. Our army is now too small for us to undertake to protect individual men or their interests; and I advise that this and all similar papers be referred to the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating 'outrages in the South,' that some general and adequate remedy may be devised."

TAX ON SPIRITS.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in favor of the passage of an export law, allowing the exportation of all distilled spirits in bond for payment of tax, the same to be shipped from the place of manufacture in bond to the export bonded warehouse at the port of entry, and from which it must be exported in six months after the execution of an exportation bond, and on paying the tax on the difference between the grades of the spirits at the time of exportation from that shown by the original gauge, less such per cent. for loss on transportation as the Commissioner may allow. On point of landing in a foreign port, or total destruction at sea, a drawback of 12½ cents per gallon to be allowed. In fact the bill has been prepared already in the Internal Revenue Office to this end, which will shortly find its way into the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means for introduction in the House at an early day.

A LIVE INDIAN.

The report from the West of the recent association of Lewis Downing, Chief of the Cherokees, is incorrect, as he is now, and has been for several weeks, in Washington.

PREPARING FOR THE PAVEMENT CARNIVAL.

A committee has been appointed by those having the Carnival in charge to proceed to New-York with a view of securing the attendance on February next, of several German societies of that City. Extensive arrangements have been made for hundreds of musqueers to parade Pennsylvania-avenue on that occasion. Circulars have been issued inviting the Journalists of the country to a reunion here at that time. From the preparations already made, and the acceptance of invitations by numerous societies and individuals, the carnival promises in all respects to be successful.

THE LABOR PARTY.

A pamphlet has been circulated today setting forth the objects and purposes of the National Labor Party. Delegates from all the States are to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday of October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE LAST TARIFF RESOLUTION.

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And be it further Resolved, That the said act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "words" in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "other wise" and "provided," wherever said words occur together in said section; and the amendment shall take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1872.

The effect of this amendment is to reduce the tariff on whisky, rum and gin to $2 per gallon, the same as now paid on brandy.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	29.94	65	S. E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Baltimore	29.86	45	....	Calm.	H. Rain.
Boston, Mass	29.87	37	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.97	37	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	29.96	68	S. W.	V. gentle.	H. Rain.
Cheyenne	29.82	28	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.82	30	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	29.91	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.92	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.93	33	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn	29.93	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla	29.97	76	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.95	43	N. W.	V. gentle.	....
Lake City, Fla	29.97	70	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.88	31	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	29.91	61	S. E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
New-Orleans	29.97	66	N. W.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
New-York	29.91	37	S.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Omaha, Neb	29.87	31	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.93	39	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me	29.87	31	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y	29.91	37	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Savannah	29.96	66	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.89	34	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.91	15	S. W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O	29.92	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.96	44	S.	V. gentle.	L. Rain.
Wilmington, N. C	30.00	62	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	29.91	64	S.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
New-London	29.73	37	....	Calm.	L. Rain.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

FEARS OF A GREAT FRESHET.

Activity of the Ice-Gatherers Up the Hudson—Who They and for Whose Benefit—Prospect of a Sudden Breaking Up of the Ice—A Menacing Freshet Feared in Various Quarters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

Capt. FROST, of the steamer *Mary Powell*, came down from Albany on the railroad this morning. He states that a solid, unbroken sheet of ice appears to extend between Albany and Poughkill. The river is completely locked up. All kinds of business is dull, except that of ice-gathering. The harvest is plenteous, and ice-houses none too numerous. Not less than ten thousand are employed in various ways. A large number of teams are also in use. All the ferry-boats have discontinued their trips. Passengers and freight are transferred from shore to shore in sleighs. Large numbers go on foot. At this point, Cold Spring, and other places to the northward, the ice is dotted with many fissures. At Rhinebeck the ice is thinnest, being but about nine inches. At Hoolland Lake, elevated above, and distinct from the river, it is nearly fourteen inches thick. The removal of this is a most tedious and difficult operation, involving a large amount of extra labor and expense. Nearly all the men and teams in the country that can be hired are now engaged in securing the crop. A week's favorable weather will suffice to fill all the houses. At Rockland Lake, about 40,000 tons have been gathered, while the house capacity is 80,000 tons.

The amounts stored in the other river houses varies greatly. At Coeymans 24,000 tons have been stored; 26,000 is the capacity. At Catskill 25,000 tons are out

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Vice-President announced the returning from the House of the Income Tax Repeal bill, with an accompanying message, on the part of the Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to non-concur in the Senate amendment to the House bill.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved to non-concur in the Senate amendment to the House bill, and to ask a committee of conference thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, hoped that the motion to non-concur would not prevail. The Senate had passed the bill by a vote of 32 to 23, and it was not to be supposed that the House would recede from its position. He hoped the Senate would insist upon its amendment, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said that he had voted for the amendment, and he was willing to vote for it again. He believed that the people of the country were willing to pay the taxes for the support of the Government, but they were not willing to pay taxes for the support of a ring like KAMOOSE, who had never earned a dollar in his life, but who had got more out of the Government than any other man in the country. He believed that the people of the country were willing to pay

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Rose German, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rosina, Miss Tennyson, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Lavigne and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWINS THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Emma Mason.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Sixth-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, Canal-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Miss Maria Seebach.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 48 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, 20th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, 20th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Only Items with word "advertisement" prefixed, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring to their notices as early as noon in time in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify it under appropriate heads.
☞ For the convenience of up-town patrons, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 125th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., also at No. 4 Astor-place, at which latter place they can be changed or taken out. Advertisements of Messrs. DERBY, HARRIS & Co., Bankers, No. 7 Exchange-place, are transmitted signed for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that way.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications. Copies of communications, we can, we understand, procure stereotyped.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
Five copies, one year.....12
Ten copies, one year.....24
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....48
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage-paid, $5 less than is charged by the agents or other publishers in either of our editions received at a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions are furnished at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no inviting agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
E. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.
☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before to-night this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

The armistice began immediately in Paris, and, after three days, in the Provinces. The division line between hostile forces is drawn through the Departments of Calvados and Orne; the Germans hold the Departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, Loiret and Yonne. The vicinity of the Jura is excepted from the provisions of the armistice, and the naval forces of both Powers, in all parts of the globe, are included. The terms of capitulation of Paris are that the prisoners of war shall remain in Paris during the armistice, first surrendering their arms; the Gardes Nationales and Gendarmes retain their arms and are to act as Police; all Francs-Tireurs to be disbanded, and the public funds are to remain in Paris. The execution of the contention proceeded, without interruption on the 28th. Postal communication between London and Paris is reopened, and the Germans are driving cattle into the city for the inhabitants. Count BISMARCK notified the British Foreign Office that but one line was at present available to send supplies to Paris, but that in the meantime the Germans would share their stores with the people. The distress in the city is very great. A French General in Paris is said to have committed suicide, but his name is not given. There is some opposition to the armistice, but it is generally regarded with favor. The French forces south of the Loire again began to advance, the Germans destroyed the bridge at Blois, and the French then retired southward. Gen. MANTEUFFEL has surrounded BOURBAKI'S army on the Swiss frontier. Two towns were taken with 5,000 French prisoners.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In consequence of the illness of Earl GRANVILLE, the reassembling of the Eastern Conference is again postponed....The debate in the Italian Parliament on Papal guarantees is closed. The Government made an explanation that the responsibilities toward the Pope, which it was about to assume, were the same substantially as those assumed in relation to the liberties of the Church, the practical effect of which would be to exempt the Pope from subjection to any temporal authority....The Portuguese Cabinet is still incomplete. The Bishop of Nyon has withdrawn from it....A boat-race at Havre between the cutters of the United States steamer *Shenandoah* and the British war steamer *Helicon*, was won by the former....The Bolton (England) cotton-spinners have granted an advance of wages of 5½ per cent.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Income Tax Repeal bill was received from the House, with the suggestion that such measures could originate only in that body. It was proposed that this view be not concurred in, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed on the subject. After some discussion, this course was adopted. A joint resolution was offered, commending the suffering poor of France to the sympathy and charity of the people of this country. This resolution, and another in favor of putting Government vessels at the service of the people for transporting supplies to France, went over until today. A bill to establish a new steam-ship line between New-York and European ports was introduced and referred, as was also a bill for a new Federal Registration law. The latter part of the day's session was occupied with a discussion of the Georgia Senatorial question, but no vote was reached upon it.

In the House a few unimportant bills and resolutions were introduced, and the bill was passed which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings to obtain damages and indemnification for the destruction of the *Oneida* in the Bay of Yeddo. The bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Southern Outrages was also passed. The Senate substitute for the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for. The bill to extend the bounty-land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans, was considered at length and finally passed by a vote of 124 to 2, all the amendments having been rejected. A message was received from the Senate in regard to a contemporaneous resolution on this point raised with regard to the right of that body to originate the Income Tax Repeal bill. The conference was agreed to and members of the Committee appointed. A bill was reported prescribing an oath of office, to be taken by persons who participated in the rebellion. This was considered, but not disposed of.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced, yesterday, in the Senate, was one concerning Supplementary power to sell real estate, and one authorizing the construction of the line of the Improved Atmospheric Elevated Railway in New-York and Westchester Counties, running from the City Hall through Chambers street, the Bowery and Third-avenue to Harlem Bridge, and carrying passengers, mails and merchandise; the fare to Harlem to be ten cents, and for shorter distances five cents, and in Westchester County not to exceed two cents per mile. A bill was also introduced to authorize the South-side Railroad to build branches in Kings and Queens Counties. The Richmond County Town Election bill was passed. After disposing of the general order of business the Senate adjourned. The business of leading interest in the House was the report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Twombly-Carey contested election case. The majority organized the claim of Mr. CAREY, the Democratic candidate, to a seat from the Seventh District of New-York, and was accompanied by a resolution that he is entitled to the seat. A motion to lay the report on the table and to make it the special order for today, was made, but it was rejected by a vote of 61 to 64. The minority of the Committee reported in favor of Mr. TWOMBLY'S claim. The adoption of the majority report was forced through under the operation of the previous question. The bill fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace and constables in civil and criminal cases, and of Justices and witnesses in Justices' Courts, was ordered to a third reading. There was a long debate on the bill to amend the Usury laws by extending to individuals the provisions now applying to banks, that the interest only shall be recovered, but no action followed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Serious trouble, it is apprehended, will grow out of the present political excitement in Arkansas. The course of the Lieutenant-Governor in administering the oath to Mr. BROWN, as Senator, has created many feelings. A strong force of policemen appeared in the Senate on Thursday. It was understood, its object the abatement, peaceably, should he attempt to take a seat. The Senate, however, adjourned without transacting business. In the House, the same day, the Chairman of the Special Committee of Inquiry regarding malfeasance in office of any officers in the Executive or Judicial Departments, made a report and submitted articles of impeachment against the Lieutenant-Governor. An attempt was made to press the matter through under the previous question, but it was not succeeded, and the House immediately adjourned. The result called forth enthusiastic applause in the galleries, lobbies and halls of the Capitol.

Rev. Mr. WOODMAN, a colored Methodist minister, of Trenton, opened the proceedings of the New-Jersey Senate yesterday morning with prayer. A bill was introduced in the House to make all public schools free. Gov. RANDOLPH, yesterday, signed the Newark Police bill, which returns the force to the control of the Common Council, at present largely Republican. A bill has passed the Senate, to permit indicted persons to testify in their own behalf.

The United States steamer Tuscarora reached Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, from the North Atlantic Squadron, with the remains of Capt. NAPOLEON B. HARRISON, of the Congress.

Work will be resumed today by the suspended men in the Construction Bureau of the Navy-yard, at Boston.

The prohibition against introducing hogs into Japan, and the use of pork as food, has been removed, and shipments of swine from San Francisco are now rapidly made.

Commodore S. E. WOODWORTH, of the United States Navy, died on the 26th inst., in San Francisco, at the age of fifty-five years.

The Irish exiles remained at their hotel yesterday receiving visitors and responding to the congratulations of their friends. The Knights of St. Patrick waited upon them in the evening, and expressed an intention of taking part in the municipal reception.

The Case of Rich Men.

About this time every year we begin to have from the "Labor Reformers" their annual statement of what ought to be done by the Government and society to secure the proper use of capital, and the proper distribution of wealth. Most of the things they say do not merit serious discussion, and we are sorry to add that we do not, as the years roll by, notice much improvement in their temper or powers of reasoning. But there is not much likelihood that their peculiar opinions will ever find favor or acceptance among the American people. A community in which labor is honored and loved, in which ambition is strong and the habit of accumulation general, will hardly ever take cordially to the theory, for instance, that a man ought to be sent to jail for taking rent for a house, or interest on a loan, or profits on money invested in a manufacture, or that anybody who wants capital and has not got it, and says he would like to have it, ought to have it supplied to him by his neighbor or the Government for nothing.

There is one article in the creed of these gentlemen, however, which is well calculated to find a considerable amount of popular acquiescence, and which political demagogues help to uphold and preach, and that is, that the owners of large masses of accumulated capital are, in some way or other, enemies of the public, and particularly of the poor, and that their possession of so much wealth proves that there is something wrong in our legislation and social organization. At labor reform meetings A. T. STEWART and WILLIAM B. ASTOR, as the most conspicuous representatives of concentrated capital in the country, are frequently held up to reprobation, if not as positive malefactors, as wens or excrescences on the body politic, which a wise Government would cut out. Some of the orators who frequent the labor meetings, either in the hope of political advancement or through sheer love of haranguing, represent the luxurious life the rich man leads as in some way a wrong and insult to the working man, whose life is hard and coarse, and who is, according to them, either on principles of Christian morality or of abstract justice, entitled to a fair share of whatever silks carpets and champagne there may be going.

This kind of talk derives a certain color of reasonableness from the hard-heartedness among rich men, which is apt to come with success, and with security of position. The want of sympathy with poverty, which, in the aristocracy, is the result of the caste feeling, is very often found in "the self-made man" as the result of a half-unconscious belief, generated by his own rise, that poverty is the result of shiftlessness or misconduct, and that anybody who remains poor is either immoral or contemptible.

Its exasperating effect, too, is increased by the timidity and closeness which so often go with riches. The owner of a large fortune is apter to be profoundly impressed by the difficulty of keeping it and so be very chary about placing himself in positions which are likely to endanger it. Moreover, if he has made it himself, he is apt not to become conspicuous for the possession of it till he has reached the decline of life, when his nerves have grown feeble, his love of ease strong, and when the habits formed during the period of accumulation have taken fast hold of him. It is just at this time, however, that the community begins to make heavy demands on him. It expects him to "throw himself" at sixty into all kinds of movements with the courage, not to say recklessness, of twenty-five; it expects him, after having passed forty years in self-denial, to glow with enthusiasm, and weep over misfortune, like a young lady fresh from school, and give away money like a youth who has just inherited from a rich uncle, or like a Tammany "striker" who has just sold his lots to the City for a new street. And then, to crown all, comes the feeling, which is found most frequently among the poor, that in living in a large house, and eating rich food, while so many others are living on scanty fare, and wearing shabby clothes, a man is getting more than his fair share of the world's goods, and is, therefore, cheating some one.

We shall not stop to point out how unfair all generalizations as to rich men are; how many varieties of rich men exist; how natural it is that even the worst of them should be what they are, in a community in which the pursuit of wealth is placed by public opinion in the first rank of pursuits, and in which a judge, or a professor, or minister, or teacher, can hardly get enough to live on, and is treated with a sort of kindly contempt; and what a tremendous blow to civilization would probably be given by the adoption of any rule which deprived human beings of all hope of enjoying and disposing of the proceeds of their own industry or self-denial. What we desire to call attention to is the fallacy of the common and much-preached notion that the selfishness, or greed, or meanness of rich men has anything to do with the expediency or inexpediency of letting them accumulate and control large masses of capital.

There is a vague idea among working men that when one man has a million or two, he is apt to use it in such fashion that they get no benefit from it. The fact is, that no matter how close, wicked, and luxurious he may be, he is, in nine cases out of ten, as far as the community at large is concerned, working men included, the very best person to have the money. The million, in order to yield the "old rascal" any money for his champagne and his carriage and his fast horses, has to be invested, and invested in some productive enterprise, that is, some enterprise which will not only pay fair wages to the laborer, but leave something over. It is for the interest of the community that it should not be unprofitably invested, for if it is, the community is so much the poorer. Now, the millionaires have undoubtedly proved their fitness to manage money by their financial success, and though it may be annoying to one's sense of symmetry to see them controlling great masses of money, when others, who are to all outward appearance just as deserving, do not control any, it would probably be a sorrowful day for us all if the masses of money were taken away from them and placed at the disposal of the virtuous, or pious, or abstemious persons who denounce them, because it would then probably be sunk in schemes which would not pay—or, in other words, it would be wasted.

In reality, the "old rascals" are but the stewards of the nation. Take the case of GERAUT, the noted dry goods dealer. Many people are scandalized that any one man should own even so much as he makes in a single year, and think it monstrous that he should have such a fine house when so many working men are confined with their families to one or two rooms. But then what does GERAUT do with his money? Spend it in luxuries? Nothing of the kind. He invests it in all sorts of enterprises, to the selection of which he brings enormous natural shrewdness, strengthened by the experience of a life-time, and in every one of which it is devoted wholly to the employment of labor. If he puts it in unproductive real estate even, as he doubtless does sometimes, he releases some one else's money, which goes into production. If he builds houses to let, he employs labor, and helps to lower rents; if he makes railroads, he employs miners, iron-founders, machinists, and helps to transport commodities; if he goes into spinning and weaving, or gardening, the result is still the same; labor is employed, and employed with such sagacity that it is sure to return the capital and something more. If he loaded himself with diamonds, filled himself every day to the chin with French dishes, and wines, and wore cloth of gold, and lived in a palace, it would be found that his salary was low. If we dismissed him, that is, took his property from him, and employed a philanthropist, or editor, or lyceum lecturer to manage it in the interest of "humanity," the probabilities are that there would not be a cent of it left at the end of five years. It would have been put into the production of goods that nobody wanted, of roads on which nobody would travel, or stolen by knaves and wasted by visionaries.

The fact is, that the sole objection to the accumulation of large masses of capital in the hands of single citizens, is that it gives them enormous power over their fellows, whether those fellows be legislators, judges, or laborers; and this power, being men, they are constantly tempted to abuse, and do abuse greatly. To hope to deprive them of it altogether is just as vain as to hope to deprive talent of its influence, or beauty of its charm. The man who has the art of making money would be a strong man in a commercial community though you stripped him of all his possessions once in five years. But if you did so strip him, it is not his courage only you would cool; you would take the strength out of every man's arm, hope out of his heart, and the cunning out of his brain. The fatuity, the ingenious device, the patient saving, the pathetic foresight which now move the wheels of industry, and year by year add to the rich inheritance of the race a thousand contrivances for making existence easier and more secure and more fruitful, would gradually disappear, as if the world were vexed by Malthusian cavalry. Against abuses of the capitalist's power in politics and society, it is, of course, our duty and interest to provide; but to lessen his control over the fruits of his own industry and sagacity, would be an act of barbarism—in no degree more respectable than the disuse of steam-engines in order to avoid accidents, or the prohibition of writing in order to prevent forgery. The diffusion of capital is promoted, as well as it can be promoted by artificial means, by preventing entails, and by maintaining in all branches of industry complete liberty. Human faculties left to play freely, without let or hindrance, are far better equalizers of fortune and condition, than any legislation the wit of man can devise. If capital is ever to be owned in great quantities by the working classes—or, in other words, if the co-operative system is ever to flourish—it must be the product of working-class frugality, or intelligence, and industry.

Another Release of Mr. David Dudley Field.

Whatever may be Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S faults, we must confess that in our opinion he has done nothing to deserve the insult which the *Sun* casts upon him by appearing as his advocate. It is as if he had yet his case in the hands of the lowest of all "advertising attorneys." The paper which has assailed private character until its name has become a by-word, and which always takes the disreputable side of any controversy, cannot possibly do any man harm now except by *defending* him. Of course Mr. FIELD'S influence over this sheet might be sufficient to account for an attempt to injure a lawyer whom he tried to supersede some time ago. But it appears that there has been something more than this at work. There really is some ground for suspecting that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has indirectly courted the help of the most scurrilous newspaper in the world—thus supplying a very fine commentary upon his own maxim with reference to the "license of the Press" in the present day.

In the worst parts of the Five Points the stranger may remark houses of the very lowest and basest kind. Their existence is a disgrace to the City, and everybody who sees them naturally supposes that they belong to the wretched people who live within them. But he finds, upon inquiry, that they are really owned by "some of our leading citizens," who take the profits of these dens of infamy, and go to church every Sunday with a clear conscience.

Just so is it with the New-York *Sun*. It slanders to the right hand and the left—it attacks people only for the purpose of being bought off, as TWEED, FISK, MAJOR HALL, and ever so many more could prove. It published an article upon Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, which could only have proceeded from a coward, and it has adopted the same course in reference to hundreds of others. Now, who are the proprietors of this scandalous publication? We have already seen that one of them is Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Whenever that gentleman is offended with the President, out comes the *Sun* with another volley of abuse for Gen. GRANT. It may be nothing more than a coincidence—but it is a very awkward coincidence for Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. The public thoroughly despises these attacks, as it does the idiotic charges brought against Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS and other men of unquestionable character. They naturally look to the character of the *witness*. Would any honest man be condemned in a court of law on the evidence of a burglar, for example—or of a notorious black-mailer, to take another instance? We venture to say that in the minds of all respectable men and women, the characters of Gen. GRANT, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, Gov. FISH, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, and many more, stand higher than ever they did, in consequence of the *Sun's* attacks upon them. As Dr. JOHNSON said to GOLDSMITH, "he who tells a hundred lies has disarmed the force of his lies." The *Sun* has been at that game too long now for anybody to believe a word it says.

But this sheet defends Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and now we come to another wheel within a wheel. One of Mr. ROBERTS' co-proprietors of the *Sun* is Mr. CYRUS FIELD, whose courage in attacking the characters of other persons has often been proved. Mr. CYRUS FIELD probably meant to do his brother a service in getting the *Sun* to defend him, but he must be very ignorant of the general state of public feeling if he is not aware that the *Sun's* advocacy of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is ruinous to him. Did that paper ever defend an honest man? Did it ever fail to praise a dishonest one? Its disgrace is now universally known—too many respectable persons have been assailed in its columns for there to be any secret about its true character. If Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD wished to injure himself very materially, he could not have gone a shorter way to work than by getting the *Sun* to take up the cudgels for him. He now stands on the same footing as JAMES FISK, Jr., and the other clients of the

[illegible] Wednesday he is to be in company or not is a question which the public is [illegible]

The "Fanquier Mad-stone."

There may be limits to human credulity, but we do not often get a glimpse of them. Nowadays people do not profess to put trust in the balsam of mummy as a curative agency, in the touch of royal hands to relieve scrofula, or in any supernatural charm, talisman or talismanic whatever. We smile at "surgeons, and hydras, and chimeras dire," as the fancy of a deluded poet. Here and there some poor, unfettered mariner may take a "comb" with him to sea; and horse-shoes over doors are not uncommon. Yet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

ALBANY.

The Twomby-Carey Case Settled in Accordance With the Desires of the Ring.

The Report and the Carey Resolution Sprung in the Assembly.

Effectual Pus of the Gag Trick by the Mighty Ring-Leaders.

Dexterous Handling of the Party Whip by Tweed and His Aids.

One More Elaborate New-York City Railroad Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

As I intimated in a previous dispatch would be the case, the Committee on Privileges and Elections today sprung their report in the Twombly-Carey case upon the Assembly, and rushed it through under the gag of the previous question, without giving the members an opportunity to discuss the merits of the case, or even to read the report or the Committee. As soon as the House had reached the order of presentation of reports of Committees, Mr. W. D. MURPHY, the Chairman of the Committee, sent to the Clerk's desk the report on the Twombly case, and TOM FIELDS simultaneously distributed through the Chamber a printed copy of the same that had been prepared for the emergency. Mr. GOODRICH moved that the report be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. FIELDS called for the yeas and nays on this motion, and GLEASON asked that they be taken first on laying on the table, and second on making the report a special order for to-morrow. At this point BOSS TWEED, who has not before appeared in the Assembly this session, came in and took a seat next FIELDS, where his wink or nod could be seen by all the Democratic members. FELLOWS, the New-York Assistant District-Attorney, was also present, and took up a position in the Clerk's desk. The Democracy being thus menaced with the frowns of the Boss on one hand, and the fear of criminal prosecution on some old indictment on the other, in case they voted as their conscience dictated, the yeas and nays on the first branch of GOODRICH'S motion to lay on the table were called.

USELESS PROTESTS.

When the Clerk came to the name of GOODRICH he availed himself of the five minutes allowed, under a request to be excused from voting, to set off a brief speech. He said that it was apparent to every member of the House that every Democratic member had been apprised beforehand that this report was to be presented today, while all knowledge of this fact had been carefully concealed from the Republican side of the House. He had no doubt it would be found that every Democratic member was present, while it was well known that several Republicans were absent. Neither Democrats nor Republicans had had an opportunity to examine the report or the testimony on which it was founded; the minority report had not yet been even presented to the House, and it was certainly no more than fair that they should have one day to themselves of the case so they could vote understandingly. Mr. SHLAKEO, under a similar request to be excused, said that he perceived by the report that the Committee had come back to the last century for a precedent to sustain their action, having cited a Congressional case of 1792, and he desired time to examine this case. [Laughter.]

THE FIRST VOTE.

The roll being called through showed sixty votes in favor of the motion to lay on the table, and sixty-three against. Every Democrat present voted against it, and every Republican for it. The absentees were LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego; WOOD, of Wayne, and WADE, of Fulton and Hamilton, on the Republican side, and BUCKLEY, of Sullivan, on the Democratic side. CAREY was present, but, of course, did not vote. It was evident, from this vote, that the party lash had been effectually applied, and that there was not a Democratic member in the Assembly who had sense of honor or independence enough to refuse to take up the fraud perpetrated by the Tammany canvassers. Nevertheless, owing to the absence of BUCKLEY, they would not have had votes enough to adopt the report of the Committee, if the Republican members had all been present. Mr. WOOD was absent on account of sickness in his family, but why LITTLEJOHN and WADE were not present, is not explained. It would not have made any difference, however, for if they had been present the report would most likely have been delayed till BUCKLEY arrived.

THE NEXT STEP.

The yeas and nays on the motion to make the report the special order for to-morrow resulted in the same vote, and then TOM FIELDS moved that the report of the majority of the Committee be adopted, and that CAREY be entitled to his seat, and on this motion he called the previous question. At this point the minority report, which had been sent for by the member of the Committee having it in charge, (who had left it at his hotel,) arrived, and was presented and read by the Clerk. FIELDS' call for the previous question was sustained by the same party vote as above, and thus all discussion of the merits of the Twombly-Carey case was smothered. TWEED appeared highly delighted at this, and bobbed about the Chamber from desk to desk, smiling his approval upon the "boys," each one of whom, it is expected, will get a diamond pin and a full-length picture of the Boss.

JOHN PLAIN TALK.

Mr. GOODRICH took occasion to say, when his name was called, that he desired it to be understood that this act, by which all discussion of the case had been shut off, was the act of a majority that had become a majority by fraud on the people. TOM FIELDS called the gentleman to order; the Speaker sustained FIELDS, and GOODRICH had to subside. When Mr. HUMPHREY'S name was called he entered his protest against the gag of the previous question in this case. He said he had rarely ever voted for the previous question during the three years he had been a member of the House, and he believed such an arbitrary motion should never be exercised, except in extreme cases requiring haste. There certainly was no need of it in this case, and it ought not to be applied. He had had no time to read either the report or the testimony on which it was based, and he claimed the right to have time to inform himself on the question before voting. Mr. SCHUMAN also protested against the previous question, on the same ground as did Mr. ALFORD, but it was no use; the Democrats, under the lash of TWEED, FIELDS, FELLOWS, and Alderman DUDLEY DENNIN, came to the scratch, and voted in a body to stifle all debate on the merits of the case.

THE FINAL VOTE AND SCENE.

The vote on the adoption of the majority report was then taken and carried—yeas 83, nays 40. DECKER, of Richmond, undertook to justify his vote by saying that he was unjustly ousted from his seat two years ago, when the Republicans had the House, but GOODRICH retorted by saying that last year, when the Democrats had the House, it took him ninety-seven days before he could get a hearing before the Committee when he was contesting the seat of JOHN. HERSON, who was Chairman of the Election Committee last year, then put his oar in, and was allowed by the Speaker to talk against time, and so insult Mr. BIGNALL, who called him to order by asking the Speaker "who that man was?" BIGNALL again called him to order, when NELSON said: "Please knock that citizen down, Mr. Speaker." This and similar specimens of smartness on the part of NELSON was greeted with roars of laughter by his fellow Democrats, and the whole proceedings, on the final vote, were turned into a disgraceful farce. The Republicans are not disappointed at the result, and are entirely satisfied that it should have been accomplished in the manner it was, as the Democracy of the entire State have now made themselves responsible for the original fraud of the Tammany Ring, with all its infamy. As soon as the job was finished, the majority adjourned for the day and went out in a body to take a drink.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.

Senator CAULDWELL, today, introduced a bill for an elevated steam railroad in New-York City, to be built on arches over the street, and to run from City Hall Park up the Bowery and Third-avenue to Harlem River. The propelling power is to be compressed air—the cars to run through tubes.

S.

The Avenue C Railroad Extension Job—Hearing Before the Governor—The Westchester County Annexation Scheme—Opposition to the Lexington-Avenue Extension—P. B. Sweeny in Town.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The opponents of the Avenue C Railroad extension had a hearing before Gov. HOFFMAN this afternoon. Mr. ADDISON, President of the Belt Railroad Company, whose franchise is stolen by the Avenue C bill, submitted his views confining himself mainly to the fact that the bill just passed by the Legislature was identical with the one the Governor refused to sign last year, and all of its provisions, which the Governor objected to at that time. He submitted a letter from Mr. VANDERPOEL, counsel for the Company, stating that he had carefully read both bills, and they were precisely alike in the points objected to. If the Governor signs the present bill he will eat his own words. WM. M. TWEED, JR., Senator GERRY and one or two others appeared in favor of the bill, and urged the Governor to sign it on the ground that the proposed extension of the Avenue C Road would be an accommodation to the public. From incidental remarks let fall by the Governor during the hearing, it is inferred by the opponents of the bill that he intends to sign it, notwithstanding the inconsistency it would involve. TWEED & Co. probably insist upon it this year, and when they do so the Governor always yields.

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION SCHEME.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs held a meeting at TWEED'S rooms, this evening, to listen to a delegation from Westchester County, who have come up here to advocate the annexation scheme. The delegation consisted of LEWIS T. MORRIS, WILLIAM HERRING, WILLIAM G. TRAPMAGAN and M. W. NILES, of West Farms, and SAMUEL R. DAVIS and CHAS. MONK, all of them, except MORRIS and HERRING, doing business in New-York. They represented that the people of these towns were almost unanimous in favor of annexation to New-York, mainly in order that they might reap the benefits of Croton water and the New-York Fire and Police Departments. Mr. CRAMER remarked, in reply to this, that it furnished a very good reason why that section should desire to be annexed to New-York, and equally good reasons why New-York should not desire to be annexed to Westchester County. Most of the delegation were opposed to the Boundary line fixed by the bill, but were in favor of a line drawn from Spuyten Duyvel Creek, straight across Westchester County to Long Island Sound. This, they said, was not only the natural line of division, but by a remarkable coincidence, it was the line which divided public sentiment upon the measure, most of the residents of Westchester north of this line being opposed to annexation, while those living south were in favor of it. The line would exclude Yonkers, which is opposed to the scheme, and would make Westchester a Republican County.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE EXTENSION.

J. W. GERARD, Jr., appeared before the Committee with a protest from the lot owners around Stuyvesant-square, against Mr. CREAMER'S bill to extend Lexington-avenue through the square. The protestants urge that the measure is not needed for the accommodation of the public, and would destroy one of the few small parks and pleasure-grounds left in the City. The bill is part of a big job of the Ring to cut Lexington-avenue through to Fourth-avenue opposite STEWART'S store.

PETER B. SWEENY.

PETER B. SWEENY is here, but has not shown himself outside of his rooms at the Delevan. He is said to be highly gratified at the conduct of his puppets in the Assembly today in backing up Tammany in the Carey outrage, and intends to present them all with a copy of his picture drawn by that eminent and truthful artist, NAST.

S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. THAYER—Concerning testamentary powers to sell real estate, which provides that power to sell when contained in a will, shall be valid so far as it applies to the share or interest of any infant or person incompetent to act, or any contingent interest, or to any interest not otherwise alienable, although such power may not be required for executing any trust created by such will.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Making provision for the care of the chronic pauper insane.

By Mr. WOODIN—Providing for the sale of the armory in Auburn; also, providing for the erection of a new armory in Auburn.

By Mr. THAYER—To facilitate the closing up of the affairs of the Farmers' Bank of Troy.

By Mr. MORGAN—To incorporate the Germania Savings Bank of the Borough of Brooklyn.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the construction of the line of the improved atmospheric elevated railway in the Counties of New-York and Westchester. It is to commence at or near the City Hall Park, on the east side, via Chatham-street, Bowery and Third-avenue, to Harlem River. It may carry passengers, dispatches, mails, packages, merchandise and articles of every description. The fare is to be five cents, and for shorter distances five cents, and in Westchester County not to exceed two cents per mile; the capital stock to be $20,000,000.

The plan is one suggested by Dr. B. H. GILBERT, in which the cars are to be moved exclusively by atmospheric power, and the tubes are to be supported on arches elevated over streets or buildings, the arches to be from one to curb, and far enough above the level of the street not to interfere with ordinary travel, and to be placed not further than seventy-five feet apart. Not more than twenty-five feet, Jordan L. Mott, Thomas Rogers, Oliver H. Palmer, R. P. DeGrafe, John Wilson, John B. Haskins, Wm. L. Osborne, Wm. F. Drake, C. L. Deforest, John Mack, David Dows, E. Parker, Joseph C. Kernan, James M. Fower, Wm. Dodge, H. E. Day and Charles O. Jones are named as First Corporators.

By Mr. PIERCE—Authorizing the South-side Railroad to build branches in Kings and Queens Counties, and to consolidate with other railroads; also making regulations for the use of a dummy on the South-side Railroad.

REPORTED.

The bill requiring the Westchester County Road Commissioners to report annually was reported.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. GERRY gave notice of a bill to regulate the grade, &c., of Tenth-avenue, New-York, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street to Harlem River, under the Commissioners of Public Works of that City; also, to widen Ninetieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue A.

PASSED.

The Assembly bill providing for the mode of election of town officers in Richmond County was passed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the act relative to the fees and powers of Supervisors; third reading.

Providing for filing certain maps of real estate in Westchester County; third reading.

To incorporate the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; reported favorably.

To incorporate the New-York City Life Policy, Loan and Trust Company; reported favorably.

Amending the charter of the New-York Leasehold Bank; reported favorably.

Amending the charter of the American Congregational Union Company; reported favorably.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Fixing the fees of Justices of Peace and Constables in civil and criminal cases, and of jurors and witnesses in Justices' Courts; third reading.

Changing the Usury law by extending to individuals the provision now applying to banks, that in cases of usury the interest only and not the principal shall be forfeited. After a long debate progress was reported.

FEES OF JUSTICES.

On motion of Mr. WEED, the bill relative to the fees of Justices and others, just passed upon, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY BLUNDER.

Mr. MURPHY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report upon the Twombly-Carey contested election case, from the Seventh New-York District, accompanied by a resolution declaring that Mr. CAREY is entitled to the seat.

Mr. GOODRICH moved to lay the report on the table, and that it be made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. The question was taken, first on laying on the table, and lost by 60 to 64, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Alvord, Baker, Barney, Baxter, Benton, Berry, Bagnell, Blackall, Bolt, Brainard, V. P. Brown, Bunce, Buchanan, C. Burns, Cady, Carman, Chadwick, Delano, Durfee, Fay, Fish, C. N. Flanagan, Gifford, Gleason, Goodrich, Graham, Green, Hewitt, J. W. Hill, Husted, J. Johnston, B. Johnson, Kilham, Knapp, G. P. Lord, Lynde, Mc. Dougall, Mc. Kinney, Nostrand, Rahill, Pierce, Pound, Prince, Sage, Sanborn, Scribner, Schlegel, Seward, Shepardson, Sniper, Stevenson, Strahan, Sunderlin, Tucker, Wagner, Wilson, Winsan, Woodruff, Wyvert—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, Banker, Bartlett, Bayls, Bennett, Blair, J. Brown, Buck, D. Burns, Campbell, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cole, Connolly, Conselyea, Cook, Coon, Coyle, Curtis, Decker, Drew, Fiske, Flynn, E. Flanagan, Flecks, Frost, Fuller, Griffin, Hover, Hayes, D. E. Hill, Howe, Howell, Irving, Jacobs, Kelly, Kreichbaum, G. G. Lord, Lawson, Madigan, Mantayne, Mosely, Mulhall, Murphy, Nachtman, Nelson, Nicholas, Oakley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Randall, Ransom, Ray, Rooks, Speaker, Sweet, Tompkins, Van Steenburgh, Wainwright, Weissberg, Weed, Wiley, Yeas 64; nays 64.

Messrs. Buckley, Carey, Littlejohn, Wade and Wood were absent.

The motion to make the report the special order for to-morrow morning was lost by a vote of 60 to 68.

Mr. BOLT, from the minority of the Committee, submitted a report in favor of giving the seat to Mr. TWOMBLY, the minority dissent from the majority in sustaining the throwing out of the returns of the district where Mr. TERHUNE acted as inspector, claiming that Mr. TERHUNE was punishable for so acting, but that the returns should be thrown out.

Mr. PIERCE then moved the previous question on the adoption of the majority report. Carried by 68 to 58. The majority report was then adopted by 69 to 61. Mr. FIELDS having voted in the negative in order to move a reconsideration, Mr. PIERCE then moved the previous question, on the adoption of the majority report. Carried by 68 to 62. The majority report was then adopted by 69 to 61. Mr. FIELDS having voted in the negative in order to move a reconsideration, which motion he made, and the House, under the operation of the previous question, refused to reconsider. Adjourned.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY REPORTS.

Following are the essential portions of the report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Twombly-Carey case, and the full text of that of the minority.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The only questions at issue before the Committee were as to the returns of the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, and the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward. The irregularities alleged in respect to the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward were:

1. That during, or immediately prior to the canvass of the vote for members of Assembly in said district, two Inspectors of election absented themselves from the polling-place, and continued absent for the space of from ten to fifteen minutes, and thereby caused an adjournment on the part of said board of inspectors, contrary to the provisions of section 13, chapter 126, of the Laws of 1870. 2. That ballots were irregularly counted. 3. That one or more ballots on which was endorsed as a "judicial question on the election and general fund debts," were counted by the inspectors of election of said district as Assembly ballots and credited to the contestant.

In respect to these irregularities, first presented to the Committee on the contest, and also to this Committee, your Committee respectfully represent that while they are in contravention of the statute of 1870, and by a strict construction of said statute, perhaps, could be rejected, yet as their irregularity arose more from inattention than any apparent design to produce fraud in the canvass of the votes, your Committee is of the opinion that the poll of the said Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward should be admitted, which is as follows:

For the contestant	131 votes.
For the sitting member	114 votes.

giving a majority, in said district, for the contestant, of 17 votes.

The irregularity in relation to the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward consists in the fact that Mr. WILLIAM TERHUNE, a person not an inspector, participated in the canvass of the votes for member of Assembly, and did actually handle the votes for member of Assembly, and perform acts and duties allowed by law only to be performed by an inspector of election. It also appeared that a person occupying the position of Mr. TERHUNE, and handling the ballots as he was shown to have handled them, could have substituted ballots in favor of the contesting member for ballots in favor of the sitting member, in other words, he could have substituted one ballot for another. It further appeared that the said TERHUNE was a friend and partisan of the contestant, and a Republican in politics, holding the position of Republican Supervisor under the late statutes of the United States referring to elections. It further appeared that the said TERHUNE took no part in the canvass of the general or Congressional ballots, but only took part in the canvass of the Assembly ballots. It was not pretended or claimed that TERHUNE'S appointment by Judge WOODRUFF, as a United States Supervisor, gave him any authority to interfere or take part in the canvass of the Assembly ballots. Your Committee are unable to perceive why the aid and assistance of Mr. TERHUNE was required in the canvass of the Assembly ballots more than in the canvass of either the general or State tickets. Your Committee have carefully considered the evidence upon this branch of the case, and while they would be unwilling to reject any poll upon mere technicalities, yet in the case of the poll of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, in the judgment of your Committee, the violation of law in allowing Mr. TERHUNE, not an inspector, to handle the votes of members of Assembly, is palpable, as it offered an opportunity for the commission of fraud. Your Committee, therefore, upon due deliberation, have rejected the poll or votes for each of the parties in said district, which were as follows:

	Votes.
For the contestant	218
For the sitting member	214
For Howard T. Marston	3
Scattering	7
Total	804

Majority for the contestant in this district of 20 votes. The official canvass shows that this district gave a majority of 26 for the Democratic candidate for Governor, while Mr. TWOMBLY claims to have carried it by a majority of the difference of 44 votes, while he did not show why he ran so far ahead of the Republican candidate for Governor.

The law of 1865, the only one in existence prior to the passage of the law of 1870, containing any provision referring to this point and its provisions, were confined to the then Metropolitan Police District, after enumerating the qualifications of inspectors and canvassers, then goes on to say:

"Any person acting as such inspector or canvasser, without the qualifications herein prescribed, and any person who shall pay, or cause to be paid, for the services of such inspector or canvasser, or who shall willfully or knowingly appoint any such officer without such qualifications, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished therefor according to law."

It will be readily noticed that this provision is different from the act of 1870, which is as follows:

"All persons are prohibited from engaging in or assisting in the canvass and estimate of votes as aforesaid, except the inspectors of election and poll clerks of each district."

Here is a distinct and positive prohibition against all persons engaging in or assisting in the canvass and estimate of the votes, except inspectors of election and poll clerks. Can it for a moment be pretended that the act of engaging or assisting in the canvass or estimate of the votes of the Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward, by TERHUNE, was not a direct and palpable violation of this provision of the statute, and being so, the propriety of throwing out the poll of that district cannot, with a due regard to the right of suffrage, be for one moment questioned. The public good is paramount to all private considerations; and certainly there is no case where the public good can be advanced more than by a rigid adherence to the most stringent provisions of the laws governing our elections. It seems to your Committee that it would be a most dangerous precedent to establish that the Chairman of a Board of Inspectors, or even a majority of the Board, can call in any person to canvass the votes; if they can call in one, they can call in two, three, five or ten. Under such a construction of the law, what security would there be to the ballot? It is much more important to the people of this State that the voting should be regulated by proper laws and the counting of the ballots secured from an opportunity of fraud than for either Mr. CAREY or Mr. TWOMBLY should hold a seat in this body. It should be borne in mind that the act of April 5, 1870, under which this election was held, is applicable only to the City and County of New-York, and was passed by the Legislature for the purpose of securing to the electors of said City and county a fair election and an honest canvass of the ballots; its provisions do not apply to any other portion of the State. The statute of 1865, Laws of 1865, chapter 740, section 1, referred to above, was repealed by chapter 508 of the Laws of 1870; therefore, on the 5th of November, 1870, when this election took place, there was no election law "respecting elections other than for militia and town officers" in the other portions of the State which contained any prohibition in relation to persons other than inspectors of election taking part in the canvassing of the ballots; it would seem, therefore, that in the City and County of New-York it was the intention of the Legislature, in passing this statute of 1870, to impose the strictest regulations in conducting elections. Your Committee therefore think it is only carrying out the intention of the Legislature of 1870 in holding all parties to a strict adherence to the provisions of the Election laws applicable to elections held in said City and county.

The action of your Committee in rejecting the votes of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward is sustained by precedents. [Here the cases of JAMES JACKSON vs. ANTHONY WAYNE, of Georgia, in Congress in 1792, HOWARD vs. COOPER, in Congress in 1800, and DODGE vs. BROOKS, in Congress in 1856, were cited.]

Your Committee, therefore, has concluded to allow the poll in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, and reject the poll of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward. The result will be as follows:

SIXTEENTH WARD.

	Homan M. Twombly.	John Carey.
First District	141	70
Second District	138	70
Third District	143	110
Fourth District	271	160
Fifth District	197	181
Sixth District	217	206
Eighth District	170	135
Ninth District	63	138
Twelfth District	62	102
Eleventh District	93	107
Twelfth District	169	228
Thirteenth District	142	197
NINTH WARD.		
Nineteenth District	142	99
Twentieth District	121	114
SIXTEENTH WARD.		
Eighteenth District	220	218
Total	2,179	2,204
Deduct 18th District, 16th Ward	218	218
	1,964	1,986

Majority for John Carey, 2.

Your Committee entertain no doubt, after a full investigation of the facts, that a majority of all the legal votes cast in the Seventh Assembly District were cast for Mr. CAREY, and in coming to this conclusion they have allowed to the contestant every vote to which, in their judgment, he was entitled, giving to him the benefit of all doubts which rested upon their minds after a most patient and careful examination and deliberation.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. BOLT, from the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of himself and Mr. BLACKALL, submitted the following report, to wit:

The undersigned respectfully dissent from the report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Hon. JOHN CAREY entitled to the seat now held by him from the Seventh Assembly District of the City of New-York. The certificate of election was awarded to Mr. CAREY by the County Canvassers of New-York, by rejecting entirely the votes of the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward; also, the votes of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward. After a thorough scrutiny of the elections held in the districts above-named, the following testimony has been adduced, and upon which the minority of the Committee dissent from the conclusions of the majority.

The statute of 1870, section 13, provides, "That the several boards of inspectors of elections at the close, and without adjournment of the canvass, publicly proceed to the canvass and estimate of the votes." Under this section of the statute, in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, the inspectors proceeded to the canvass and estimate of the vote of the said districts. It appears from the evidence adduced, that after the canvass had continued five or six consecutive hours, Mr. FORBES and Mr. DECKER, two inspectors went out (though not in company) as they say in "obedience to a call of nature," and were gone five or ten minutes, leaving the box containing the votes for member of Assembly sealed in the care of one inspector, two poll clerks, and in the presence of the United States Supervisor and the Police. In the mean time the poll clerks were arranging their papers. After the return of Mr. FORBES and Mr. DECKER, the box containing the votes for member of Assembly was unsealed, and the canvass was continued to its conclusion, which occurred about 4 o'clock of the next morning. There was no adjournment of the Board or other irregularity, and there is no pretense by the friends of Mr. CAREY that any fraud was perpetrated, or attempted to be perpetrated, nor any wrong whatever affecting the purity of the election in said district; and the undersigned can find no reason either in law or equity for the disfranchisement of said district of the votes for member of Assembly.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that there is not an election district in the State where there has not been a temporary absence of some individual member or members of the Board of Inspectors, and the idea that such absence vitiates the election and disfranchises the whole district, is novel to the minority of your Committee. In the laws of 1870, section 13, it is provided: "All persons are prohibited from engaging in or assisting in the canvass and estimate of the votes aforesaid, except the inspectors of election and poll-clerks of each district. Any person offending against this last provision shall be deemed guilty of and punished as for a misdemeanor." It appears in evidence, that in the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. TERHUNE, a United States Supervisor, on the invitation of one of the inspectors of election, did participate in the count and canvass of the vote for member of Assembly of said district. And there is no doubt but that Mr. TERHUNE rendered himself liable to indictment for the violation of the law in question. But while the law makes ample provision for the punishment of persons violating its enactments, nowhere in the law is there a word or intimation that such violation vitiates the election or disqualifies the electors who exercised the right of suffrage at such election. Besides, there is no proof that any fraud or wrong of any kind to the interests of Mr. CAREY was practiced; but the evidence, so far as it goes, is to the effect that no fraud of any kind was practiced at said election. In the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, the whole vote cast for member of Assembly was 311, of which 131 were given for Mr. TWOMBLY and 114 for Mr. CAREY, and 16 scattering, leaving a majority of 67 for Mr. TWOMBLY. In the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, the whole vote cast for member of Assembly was 466, of which Mr. TWOMBLY received 238; Mr. CAREY received 218, and scattering 10, leaving a majority for Mr. TWOMBLY of 20 votes. These majorities honestly belong to Mr. TWOMBLY, which, added to the other majorities of the district, concerning which there is no dispute, elects Mr. TWOMBLY by a majority of 16. Thus believing, the minority respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, to be admitted to the seat now occupied by Hon. JOHN CAREY, be granted.

After discussion and several votes the majority report was adopted—63 to 62; one Republican (WADE, of Fulton) and one Democrat (BUCKLEY) absent.

THE STATE PRISONS

Annual Report of the Inspectors—Earnings and Expenditures.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the Inspectors of State Prisons have submitted their report of the condition and management of the several institutions under their charge for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870. The following exhibits the gain at each of the prisons over the previous year:

Clinton	$20,326 39
Sing Sing (M and F)	13,236 64
Auburn	7,010 69
Total decrease of deficiency compared with year ending Sept. 30, 1870	$40,573 72

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the earnings, expenditures and deficiencies of the several institutions for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1870:

	1869.		1870.	
	Expenditures.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Earnings.
Sing Sing	$281,083	$224,092	$281,902	$230,318
Auburn	171,016	124,717	170,826	124,686
Clinton	317,310	287,227	306,903	274,136
Female	28,856	4,024	24,564	4,520
Asylum	13,055	....	13,070	....
Total	$879,320	$654,157	$797,416	$710,704

The Inspectors say that in attaining this favorable result in 1870, compared with 1869, no reduction has been made, either in the quality or quantity of the rations furnished to the convicts, and that they have the most convincing testimony from the inmates themselves, that the character of these supplies has been superior to that of former years.

WHY PRISONS ARE NOT SELF-SUSTAINING.

On this point the Inspectors say:

A subject of much agitation during the past few years has been the question why prisons are not self-sustaining. The solution has not been definitely arrived at, from the fact that few are acquainted with the physical condition of the inmates, or aware of the fact that of all the convictions to prison, fully one-third are incapacitated by physical disability from the performance of manual labor. An illustration from the Sing Sing Prison is applicable to all. The yearly average number of males convicts was 1,180; the physician's report and hospital record show an annual average of 300 under medical treatment, performing no remunerative labor whatever. Of these 300, 85 are cripples and patients in hospital, and a considerable expense to the State, over and above their support. There are 127 able-bodied men employed on unproductive State labor—teamsters, barbers, waiters, laborers, &c. An aggregate of 427 men, from whom the State receives no return, and we have the calculation thus:

Whole number	1,180
Deduct	427
Total number from whose labor all prison earnings accrue	753

A continuation of the figuring shows the total expenditure of the male prison, not including building and repairs, was $397,331

Add one-third expenses Lunatic Asylum	6,666 78
Female prison deficiency	18,765 18
Total charges against Sing Sing Prison	$422,113 14

Calculating 300 working days to the year, and dividing—and the result by the 753 able-bodied men, each would have to earn a per diem of 61 37 to meet the actual expense. It is elsewhere shown that 625 men, on contract, earned a daily average per capita of 43c. In Agent's financial table (d) is found the earnings over expenditures of marble and lime works amounting to $70,243 58, this sum accruing from the labor of 225 men on these works, giving a daily average per capita 96c. When it is seen, as above shown, that there are 836 men whose per capita daily average contract price is 43c., and 225 men on State working with a per capita daily average earning of 96c., and 427 men from whose labor no earnings accrue, the cause of the annual deficit is fully explained.

Ruffian Outrage in Kentucky—A United States Mail Agent Threatened With Death.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, Jan. 27.

We have recited outrages on white and black citizens, and indignities to the officers of the General Government in this State so often that they have come to be commonplace, but yesterday an outrage was perpetrated in North Benson, on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Short-line, which is a direct assault on a Government officer, and demands prompt investigation. Some few days ago a highly-respectable colored man, named Wm. H. GIBSON, a resident of Louisville for more than twenty years, was removed from the Lebanon Branch Railroad, on which he was running as United States mail agent, and placed on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Short-line, in the same capacity, taking the route formerly filled in an able manner by Mr. JOHN C. MAUPIN. Yesterday afternoon, as the train was approaching North Benson, it was flagged, and although having neither passengers nor baggage to put off, it stopped at the depot, where a crowd of masked men was assembled. A white man of unusually large proportions jumped on the baggage-car, a portion of which is set apart as a mail-room, and, approaching Mr. GIBSON, the mail agent, struck him a severe blow over the eyes, and then attempted to grapple with him and throw him out of the car. Mr. GIBSON defended himself as well as he could, and succeeded in freeing himself, when he retreated into the mail-room, which he locked and bolted. The DEMIDUX ruffians outside fired several shots at the train moved off, and boldly threatened that "if the agent should return today they would hang him." On the arrival of the train in Louisville last night, Mr. GIBSON reported to Col. MARKLAND, the agent of the Postal Department, who directed him to remain at home until the outrage could be investigated. Meanwhile, an agent whose color will not be objectionable to the outside ruffians along the route will take Mr. GIBSON'S place.

MR. D. D. FIELD'S CLIENTS.

As Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD does not like the representations concerning him and his Erie clients, which appear in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and decidedly objects to the Springfield *Republican*, and thinks the writer in the *Westminster Review* unworthy of notice, because he is "an American," perhaps the following from the New-York *Tribune* will suit him. We hope there is some paper in the United States which he will be disposed to think worth hearing, besides the *Sun*.

The *Tribune* gives a history of Erie litigation during the past year, and in the course of it describes

HOW THE FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS WERE ROBBED.

In 1869, it was estimated that $45,000,000—more than half the entire capital of the Erie Railway—was held in Great Britain. Of this a very large amount, although bought and paid for, was still only transferred by a blank power, attached to the share itself, while the stock might be standing in the name of ANY one; and, in fact, large amounts were standing in the names of SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN, and others. This stock for certain purposes, as voting, was, until transferred, the stock of persons in whose names it stood.

Mr. BURT, a solicitor of standing and character, was sent here to attempt to redress the wrongs inflicted on the English holders. He had certain ineffectual interviews with GOULD, made a more ineffectual appeal to the Legislature to repeal the Erie bill, and finally he, too, determined to commence a suit in the Federal Courts to bring FISK, GOULD & Co. "to justice."

A bill was thereupon prepared in the Circuit Court in favor of HEATH & Co., RAPHAEL & Co., and others, alleging the various wrongs of the stockholders, somewhat in the form of the Ramsey bill, and was filed in the Spring of 1870. Prior to the filing of this bill, as a large portion of the stock was standing in the names of the parties not the actual owners, it was resolved by the English holders, in framing this suit, as a measure of protection, to transfer their stock to ROBERT A. HEATH and HENRY L. RAPHAEL, of London. This transfer was requested of the officers of the Company, and was refused, and the transfer-books forbidden to be closed.

Soon after, one MORRIS, a lawyer, from an obscure country town in Orange, appeared, and began an action in the Supreme Court, alleging a conspiracy, and the usual charges that foreshadow injunctions or receivers, and obtained an injunction from Judge BARNARD, against the Company and others, forbidding any transfer of this stock. Application to the Company from opening the transfer-books at all. A motion was then made before Judge CARDOZO to vacate the injunction, but that motion, although heard many months ago, has never been decided. A new motion afterward made before Judge BRADY, and although it was strenuously urged that the matter was already before Judge CARDOZO, it was heard, and Judge BRADY dissolved the injunction.

HOW THE ENGLISH STOCK WAS CONFISCATED.

During the pendency of this suit, the English holders determined to do something toward getting their stock at least registered, if not transferred, and the stock was sent to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the registering office, a small amount being first sent, and then 50,000 shares. In the usual course of business these 50,000 shares were sent to the Erie office for inspection, and did not return. Upon inquiry the owners were informed that this registration was held to be in violation of Judge BARNARD'S order; that no stock could be passed for transfer, and the English holders were enjoined from demanding back their stock. Upon the return day of the motion, Judge BARNARD vacated his own order, and the stock seemed safe. However, it immediately appeared that a new suit had been commenced by the Erie Railway Company, and by virtue of a power of JAMES FISK, JR., Judge BARNARD had made an order, effectually seizing the whole English stock left for registration, ordering Messrs. HEATH and others not to attempt to transfer or register it, or any similar stock, and forbidding them from removing their stock. JAMES FISK, JR., THEMAN was appointed receiver of the stock, and directed to transfer it to his own name, to retain counsel for his protection, and to pay them from any funds in his hands.

Incredible as it may appear, through legal machinery, and in a cause pending in a Court of justice, the whole stock of the English holders left for registration, to the amount of 50,000 shares, was taken from their possession and control, transferred to the name of "a receiver," and used according to his dictates, and unless report is greatly in error, voted upon at the late election to continue FISK, GOULD and LANE in office, when complimentary resolutions were adopted approving their course. It is certainly true that from the 23d day of June until the present time, no redress has been afforded against such action, and no return made of any of that stock.

During these proceedings, after much delay, the Company (FISK & GOULD) interposed a demurrer to the action in the Circuit Court. In effect this demurrer admitted the facts charged in the bill, and declared that no remedy existed. It has not yet been argued. So stand the English stockholders, without redress, and with the loss of their securities.

Had this been done without the order of the Court, the transaction must have been called larceny, and the offenders tried in a Criminal Court.

In addition to this, a Mr. CHURCHILL, a stockholder, applied, prior to the last election in October, for an examination of the stock-books, which, after much delay, was refused. He therefore procured a mandamus to compel the exhibition of the books, which Judge CARDOZO, being unable to hear, sent before Mr. Justice BARNARD. He declined to give any relief, but ordered a trial, which, when had before Justice BRADY, resulted in a verdict for $100 and costs. In declaring that Mr. CHURCHILL had a perfect right to his then useless remedy.

Thus, then, is the condition of affairs, and the end of this sad, disheartening and disreputable story. Through all these litigations there runs one and the same system—delay! In the first instance, and purchase in the second. As with an enemy, every means is employed to stay the approaches of a hostile

CORRESPONDENCE.

ILLINOIS.

The West South-South-West Vindicated Vs. Rev. Mr. Cheney—The Recent Decision—The Legislature—Political Manœuvrings—The New Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Western country is still "snow-bound." A day or two with the thermometer above the freezing point reduced the volume of snow somewhat; but in the city we present the appearance of barricades on most of the principal streets, and especially those upon which the street cars run. Snow mounds from four to ten feet in height are everywhere between the sidewalks and the tracks, and loaded teams have much difficulty in getting along. A portion of the city railway was impassable for a week, and on some routes it still requires four horses to a car. North of us it is still worse, especially in Wisconsin, where the storm of last Sunday, which was slight here, was shaded as heavy as the original one there. The North-western Road is still reviviscad under difficulties. I think it is the heaviest storm we have had in sixteen years. In Iowa, however, it seems there is comparatively little snow.

THE CHENEY CASE.

Our Supreme Court, after nearly two years' deliberation, has at length promulgated a decision in the celebrated case of Bishop HEFFERNAN vs. Rev. CHARLES R. CHENEY, of this city. In this case we have an example both of the law's delay and of the uncertainty of the law. The decision of the Court below—Judge JAMESON—who granted a permanent injunction against Bishop WHITEHOUSE'S Ecclesiastical Court, has been reversed. This case has excited considerable interest from the fact that Bishop WHITEHOUSE is very unpopular with the Chicago public, while Mr. CHENEY is a favorite with every body except the Bishop and his very small party. As the decision involves some important principles of general interest, I make a digest, giving some of the principal points:

"That the case was properly before the Ecclesiastical Court, and that the civil Courts had no jurisdiction in the premises, except in cases where rights of property or civil rights are involved; that they will not revise the decisions of ecclesiastical tribunals upon ecclesiastical matters to ascertain their jurisdiction.

This case may then be briefly summed up: A rector in the church is charged with non-conformity, to its doctrines—intentional omissions in the administration of its ordinances; and the attempt to organize a court composed of his vestrymen for his trial. He appeals from this to the civil Court, and alleges as the chief reason for interposition, the want of authority in the spiritual Court to try him, and a misconstruction of the canons. The same point was made to that Court, and its power denied. It was urged with the same force, and sanctioned with the same arguments there as here. That Court overruled the objection, and decided that it had jurisdiction. Five intelligent clergymen in the church, presumed to be deeply versed in Biblical and canonical lore, were more competent than that Court to decide the doctrinal questions involved. It should be perfect that and not every other decision which involves the interpretation of the canons? It is conceded that, when jurisdiction attaches, the judgment of the Church Court is conclusive as to purely ecclesiastical offenses. It should be equally conclusive upon doubtful and technical questions involving a construction of the canons, even though they might comprise jurisdictional facts. It requires no more intellect, information, or honesty to decide what is an ecclesiastical offense than to determine the authority of the Court according to the canons. The distinction is different in form, but not in principle.

Civil Courts have duties and responsibilities devolved upon them, and a well-defined jurisdiction to maintain. The Church has more solemn duties, more weighty responsibilities, and an authority granted by the infinite Author of all things. We shall not enter in and "light up her temple's fires" unbidden. The ministers selected to sit in judgment on the conduct of a brother ought to be impartial and competent, prompted, as they doubtless are, by the teachings of divine revelation, and the kindly influence of Christian charity, which "Suffereth long and is kind; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Having given this case a most careful consideration, our deliberate judgment is, that the Ecclesiastical Court ought not to be restrained by the mandate of this Court."

Judges SHELDON and LAWRENCE dissented from one principle contained in the decision, to wit:

"That in the administration of ecclesiastical discipline, and where there is no other right of property involved than the loss of clerical office or salary, as an incident to such discipline a spiritual Court is the exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction, under the laws or canons of the religious society to which it belongs, and its decisions upon that question is binding upon the secular Courts." They say:

"The simple reason is, that the association is purely voluntary, and when a person joins it he consents that, for all spiritual offenses, he will be tried by a tribunal organized in conformity with the laws of the Society. But he has not consented that he will be tried by one not so organized; and when a clergyman is in danger of being degraded from his office, and losing his salary and means of livelihood, by the action of a spiritual Court unlawfully constituted, we are very clearly of opinion he may come to the secular Courts for protection. It would be the duty of such Courts to examine the question of jurisdiction, without regard to the decision of the spiritual Court itself; and if they find such tribunal has been organized in defiance of the Association, and is exercising a merely usurped and statutory power, they should furnish such protection as the laws of the land will give."

The trial of Mr. CHENEY is set down for the first week in February, and will be proceeded with, probably, without further interruption; and only one result can be reached—that of a conviction of the charges against him.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature having disposed of the Senatorial question, and taken a few days' respite, has gone to work in earnest. It is evident that the complaints of the people relative to the high passenger and freight tariffs on our railroads will assume the shape of law; or, at least, a law will be passed limiting these charges, and to prevent discriminations between through and local freight. In some instances, the people of the State have been obliged to pay as high freightage for thirty miles as was charged for two hundred miles between points where there was competition. Along the immediate lines of the several roads, the managers have acted as though they had the local business completely in their power, and have made their exactions onerous. As the new Constitution gives the Legislature the power to regulate these matters, it will be used for the protection of the rights and interests of the people of the State. A proposition has been brought forward by a member from this city to so improve the navigation of the Illinois River as to admit of the passage of steamers of one thousand tons. The warehouse question excites considerable interest, for the reason that the farmers are all interested in it. They appear determined to put an end to the outrageous swindling and robbery to which they are subjected in this city by a combination of the railroads and elevators. The subject of intemperance is also receiving attention in the shape of a bill making the sellers of liquor liable for any damage that may be done by any one whom they have contributed to make drunk. Such a law has become quite necessary. The Democratic members are constantly endeavoring to get resolutions passed favoring free-trade policy. They have succeeded so far as to get them referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The session will, no doubt, be a long one, as the "commission" system is done away with by the new Constitution, and all bills have to be read at length three times before they are finally acted upon. The Revenue bill, introduced about two weeks ago, required eight hours in the reading. The effort to employ official reporters of the debates, *a la Congressional Globe*, has occupied considerable time and talk. The Constitutional Convention expended $226 per day in giving the public their luminous speeches; but the Legislature, the House, at least—is not so ambitious of rhetorical fame, and decline to employ the very enterprising gentlemen who are endeavoring to lobby the measure through.

THE CANAL.

There are now two thousand men engaged in the work of deepening the canal between this city and Lockport, and it is expected that it will be completed by the opening of navigation in the Spring. This is the city's enterprise, it will be remembered, for draining Chicago River southward. The cost will be over three million dollars, which the city expects to get back again some day, from the tolls of the canal. If, however, the experiment is successful in cleansing the river by causing a steady flow from Lake Michigan into the Illinois, the job will be a cheap one.

SOCIAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON.

Receptions and the Ladies' Modest Outfit—The Washington Social Life of Today as Compared with the "Days of Chivalry"—Prominent Aids of the Woman Suffrage Agitators—A "Mission" from Mrs. Grant—The Japanese.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

But a few weeks now remain of the "season," one of the gayest ever enjoyed by our national capital. Yet the character of most of the society, from the President down, partakes of republican simplicity in a greater degree, I think, than is generally supposed. The characterization of "society" here, by certain correspondents, as "ravels," "routs," and extravagant exhibitions of dry goods and jewelry, is doubtless made more through a habit of sensational writing than from a strict adherence to truth. But the public there is morbid, and requires to be fed with a certain amount of pabulum, even if it has not actually to be carried to bed. Witness the reports of brilliant receptions in our daily papers. They are almost exclusively occupied with accounts of the splendid costumes of ladies, the color of dress, material, trimming, and length of train. These reporters are shrewd fellows, and quick to invent a popular demand, and if it lasts existed for a different style of facts, would be sure to find them. A lady who is in the habit of attending receptions told me that one of the most brilliant stars in society here, Mrs. Senator AMES, wore the same dress upon three different occasions, and each report in the daily papers described an entirely different costume. The same lady informs me that a majority of the grand toilets described are last Winter's dresses—none the worse for that, and the knights of the quill cannot be expected to know, of course.

INTELLECTUAL FEASTS FOR WASHINGTONIANS.

But society in this city does not entirely consist of the brilliant receptions, balls, &c., given by people in "high life." We have our theatres, State and Church sociables, literary reunions, soirées and lectures and debates upon every conceivable subject. In no respect does the contrast between our capital, as it is now and as it was in the days of "chivalry," appear so vividly as in the abundance and variety of the intellectual feast provided each evening, in some cases free to all. One evening last week, in looking over the mental bill of fare, I found it so various, so healthful and so desirable in every way, that the impossibility of being in more than one place at the same time struck me with a force more than usually unpleasant and discouraging. There was Prof. TOUMAN'S scientific lecture, Dr. BUNDELAND to give an account of his trip across the Continent, Dr. BELLOWS to preach, Miss PEABODY to lecture upon her pet theory of Kindergarten Culture, Miss VINNIE REAM'S statue of LINCOLN to be unveiled and formally delivered to Congress, and several receptions of distinguished persons, beside the regular amusements.

MRS. GRANT AND THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The strong-minded ladies held a meeting at their head-quarters in the Capitol on the 26th inst., and a new Declaration of Independence which they have just fulminated, was signed by Mrs. CREAMER, sister of President GRANT; Mrs. Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut; Mrs. Gov. MCCOOK, of Colorado, and other distinguished ladies. Mrs. President GRANT sent a message saying that she was unavoidably detained from being present, but that her heart was with them and she wished them much success. Gen. BUTLER says: "It is bound to come, and we may as well go for it now as any time."

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

Telegrams received by private individuals here state that our distinguished visitors from Japan have left San Francisco en route for Washington, and that we may expect them here by Monday, the 30th inst. The leader of the expedition, Mr. ITO FIGARO HIBUGARI, is a high official in the Government of His Majesty the Mikado. The visit may be considered semi-official, though it is ostensibly for the purpose of making a study of us as a people and as a Government, of our laws, customs, financial policy, educational system and institutions, and, doubtless, everything connected with our economy, social, foreign and domestic. There is no doubt that if we have anything worth their learning, these shrewd Japs will speedily master it, for they are keen observers and quick to appropriate knowledge, though slow to change in theory or practice. That the arrival of these distinguished foreigners will cause quite a ripple in the sea of social life here, will not be doubted by any who remember the furor caused by the Japanese Embassy but a little more than ten years ago. We are not informed whether they bring with them on this occasion any dear little fellow capable of playing the rôle of TOMMY, but are afraid not; in which event American ladies will have to console themselves as best they may. Dear little TOMMY!

UTAH.

Great Changes—Brigham No Longer a Power—Triumph of Christianity—Success of the Episcopal and Methodist Churches—Session of General Conference.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1871.

While the people of the Eastern States are groaning over dull times, the denizens of the Rocky Mountain country are enjoying a great prosperity than the most sanguine have ever dared to dream of before. The new year has opened with tokens of progress that fairly astonish the most thoughtless among us. It is a fact, that old institutions here are passing away, and the terrible affliction of a fanatical priesthood is now treated with a contempt and scorn that is perfectly refreshing to all who have witnessed this Utah barbarism, termed by those who practice it, religion. During the last year the grandest changes have been effected, socially and financially, and the cast-iron creed of the patriarchs that was to endure forever, has [illegible]

[illegible] Brigham [illegible] Church, [illegible] Territory [illegible] Methodist [illegible] Church, as well as occasional services of other Christians. Bishop TUTTLE, the Episcopal minister, is a very influential gentleman, and much valued, even among the Mormons. Under his labors [illegible] of his associates, a great number of the English Mormons have been brought back to their former faith. There is good attendance at the services every Sunday. A very fine church of brown sand-stone is now building in the centre of the city, and when completed it will be one of the most attractive edifices here. This body of Christians have done a great deal of good to the poor, and carried relief to many a needy family—even though the Mormon papers published a batch of them being no poor in the community. The Methodist Church, under Rev. G. M. PEARCE, of New-York State, [illegible] up with surprising rapidity. Mr. PEARCE is nothing if not zealous, and as Mormonism gathered largely from the ranks of the Methodist Church in England, he seems determined to regain the sheep that have strayed from the fold. His reports that the last quarter of the day-school exhibits the very gratifying fact that it is already self-sustaining. The school of the Episcopal Church is also a success. When it is borne in mind that the greater portion of these children are Mormon children, and attend the Sabbath-school as well, accept the instruction, and join in the religious exercises for the young, and go there with glad-

[illegible] Territory [illegible] power to [illegible] Church [illegible] during the past week in civilizing the people here with a marvelous haste; their ranks are increasing daily, and BRIGHAM passes many sleepless nights, thinking nervously of the future. His apostles are now weak-kneed; and his bishops mercilessly. Three-fourths of them are soul-greedy after the riches of the mines and evidently ready to sell down and worship the golden calf. Indeed, the change is wonderful. The people are industrious, sober and economical, and are returning to loyalty with an appreciation of its blessings that is very gratifying to behold.

There are now holding in this city regular services in the Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as occasional services of other Christians. Bishop TUTTLE, the Episcopal minister, is a very influential gentleman, and much valued, even among the Mormons. Under his labors and those of his associates, a great number of the English Mormons have been brought back to their former faith. There is good attendance at the services every Sunday. A very fine church of brown sand-stone is now building in the centre of the city, and when completed it will be one of the most attractive edifices here. This body of Christians have done a great deal of good to the poor, and carried relief to many a needy family—even though the Mormon papers published a batch of them being no poor in the community. The Methodist Church, under Rev. G. M. PEARCE, of New-York State, [illegible] up with surprising rapidity. Mr. PEARCE is nothing if not zealous, and as Mormonism gathered largely from the ranks of the Methodist Church in England, he seems determined to regain the sheep that have strayed from the fold. His reports that the last quarter of the day-school exhibits the very gratifying fact that it is already self-sustaining. The school of the Episcopal Church is also a success. When it is borne in mind that the greater portion of these children are Mormon children, and attend the Sabbath-school as well, accept the instruction, and join in the religious exercises for the young, and go there with glad-

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[illegible] their valleys yield all the rice they can use, and the hills are clad with their bamboo. Give a Japanese plenty of bamboo, and rice and you may quarrel about your [illegible] of civilization, as you think them, as much as you please. "Why bother us" they say. "Leave us to the peaceful pursuits of our fathers. We do not trouble you. We like neither the scream of your steam-whistles, nor the clamor of your church bells. You say that eighteen hundred years ago your God was born and murdered. Ours was born untold generations before that time; he rules all things, and consequently, your God must be one of his children. Do not ask us to believe that the child is greater than the parent."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 31,) was a large one, and a number of sales were effected. As to the prices realized, they may be deemed fair; and the bidding was more spirited than usual. All the transactions made were genuine sales, but none of the property sold demands special notice. The following is a report, in detail, of the day's business:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of two lots, located on the south-east corner of Platt and Gold streets, known as Nos. 18 and 20 Platt-street. Upon each of the lots a four-story and cellar brick building is erected, nearly covering the same. The lots themselves are irregular in form, No. 18 being 20 by about 22 feet, and No.

[illegible] Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, also sold the following premises at the prices annexed: Four-story brick house and lot, 16 by 75 ft., No. 329 East Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, $7,400. Similar house and lot adjoining, No. 331, $7,600. Mr. B. LEMAITRE was the purchaser in each instance. The mortgages foreclosed on the property in question amounted to about $6,000 each, and the sales [illegible]

C. H. MILLER & [illegible] at auction, also sold the following property, pursuant to decree in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee: Three-story brick building in front and a small brick building in the rear, No. [illegible] Greene-st., between Grand and Canal-sts., which is a thoroughly brick building in front and a small brick building in the rear. Considerable activity in bidding was manifested at the sale. Mr. J. LEE finally obtained the property for $61,500.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of BENJAMIN C. BLACKMAN, Esq., referee, disposed of two lots, with the improvements thereon, located on the south side of Ninety-first-street, 125 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each lot being 20 feet front, by half the block in depth. The lots are sold separately, but both purchased by the same buyer, Mr. JOHN C. GREEN. The one on the avenue sold for $7,300, and the other for $6,600. Col. MILLER after ward sold a leasehold property known as No. 26 Canal-street. The lease is for twenty-one years from May 1, 1865, at the annual rent of $350, and other acts, with covenant of renewal for twenty-one years. The building is to be paid for. The lot is 25 by 85 feet. The property, it was stated, rents for about $600 per annum. The lease was purchased for $6,150, by Mr. MUNROE. This sale was the last transaction of the day.

The sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. of Suffolk County land, containing 430 acres, located in the town of Islip, L. I., on the line of the South-side Railway, was not attended with that success which the merit of the property offered called for. The auctioneer stated that a bid at the rate of $15 per acre would be taken, but as those present failed to respond, the sale was adjourned to a future day. The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, as will be seen from the above report, was in the aggregate quite large, amounting to $94,900. Today, however, it will probably be again dull, as no sales are advertised to take place, although one or two or bulletined.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, Jan. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

2 4-story brick buildings and 2 lots e. s., Nos. 18 and 20 Platt-st., s. s. corner of Gold-st., lots together 40.11½x22.2x35.11, sold in one parcel.....$27,100

4-story brick house and lot 21 ft. No. 326 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size.....8,450

4-story brick house and lot 21 ft. No. 328 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size.....8,800

By Muller, Willems & Co.

3-story brick building, (front,) small brick building (rear,) and lot 20x100, No. 316 Bowery, about 76 ft. s. of Grand-st., lot 20x100.....$21,700

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, with improvements, s. s. of 91st-st., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x100½.....$6,600

1 lot adjoining and similar to above, s. s. of 91st-st., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot same size.....5,000

3-story brick building and lot 20ft. x 80ft. of Canal-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth-sts., leasehold, rent $650 per annum, lot 20x80.....5,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED first-class dwellings:

113th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 5 s. h.....$13,500
123d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 5 s. h. Deep lot.....20,000
123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 5 s. h.....12,000
224-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 5 s. h.....20,000
225th-st., between 3d-av. and Broadway, 4 & 5 s. h.....14,000
21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 6 s. h. Extra deep lot.....20,000
24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4 s. h. & b.....65,000
27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. & s.....45,000
28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. & s.....20,000
45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4 s. h. & s.....20,000

Also, choice business property on 6th, 7th and 8th avs.; also, Broadway.

MULLER, WILLEMS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT OF SEVEN-ty-one acres for sale, at Madison, N. J., ¾ mile from depot on the Right-of-way, an elegant brown-stone French-roof house, 36 by 50 feet, with basement; all modern conveniences complete, built with double walls, large piazzas, and with all the improvements of a first-class City residence; the lawns contain fifteen acres, with small lake and boat-house; the grounds are laid out in excellent taste, flowers and fruit gardens, green-house, fruit-houses, grape-vine, and beautiful groves and dells of the old trees; having all necessary out-buildings, together with a handsome cottage residence for gardener, large carriage-house and stables, pavilion, rustic-house, plant-house, and everything in complete order. Madison is the finest town in New-Jersey, and a perfectly healthy location, with beautiful scenery, drives and excellent roads. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND-st., a valuable property, having a frontage of nearly 194 feet on Henry-st.

ALSO,

A three-story brick house on 99th-st., near Broadway.

ALSO,

A four-story brick house in East 12th-st., near St. Ann's new church.

ALSO,

Houses and lots for occupancy or investment. Apply to MULLER, WILLEMS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis R. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corners on the 5th-av., with rear ice or alley-way of 15 feet, well adapted to business purposes, being substantially built, and can, at small outlay, be converted into a first-class store; now rented for $6,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILLEMS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, just finished, in 45th-st., west of Broadway, opposite the new Episcopal Church; size 24.10 feet, by 100.5, four-story and basement, hard wood finish, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to H. HAYES, owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—A VALuable plot of land, situate on the south-east corner of Broadway and 57th-st.; having a frontage on Broadway of 175 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILLEMS & CO.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK [illegible] and premises, No. 1 Pine-st. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 2 PINE-ST., have just issued a new and complete list of [illegible] property for sale, which can be had on applica[illegible] at the office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CRUGER-[illegible], from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 45 feet deep. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 Cedar-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store No. 116 Bowery. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILLEMS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE—NO. 7 MAIDEN-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock. Apply to W. S. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, contains[illegible] and central property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.

Water-power—For sale mill sites and water-power, thirty to 200 horse-power, situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour, with never-failing supply of water, as the [illegible] of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unrivaled. For particular information apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-building; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and cottages, in a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from Jersey City; furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, Up-stairs; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$35,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Depot—Two-story and basement brick house, nine rooms, furnace, ranges, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story modern-width house and lot, located between 42d and 49th sts., Broadway and Lexington-av.; neighborhood must be first-class; a new house and north side preferred; price about $28,000. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,203 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR SALE SEVERAL THREE and four-story brick and brown-stone houses, for ready cash customers; also, wanted private dwellings to let, for first-class tenants; property and estates intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. S. S. LEVY & CO., No. 211 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 21 feet wide, between 32d and 40th sts., 9th and Park-aves.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CARTOR, Box No. 1,115 Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND

TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the most prominent position in
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,
The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 34 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in the City—the new four-story fire-proof iron-front store, 202½, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,000 and Crown tax per year.

E. WILLIAMSON, Duffy's Model Block.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x100), to lease; light, all steam heated; easy entry; lowest rent; unexceptionable tenant. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BARCLAY-ST., NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE—To rent, the well-lighted five-story and basement store, No. 14 Barclay-st., admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession Nov. 1. Apply to JAMES PRIOR, No. 301 Fulton-st.

A STORE, NO. 20 BEEKMAN-ST., without lofts and basement, to rent; first floor, centre and side lights; admirable location for leather, paper or metal goods. JAMES PRIOR, 301 Fulton-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR for sale, in all parts of the city. Parties will, as a rule, give special attention to leasing their stores and dwellings. Persons having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of securing our services will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office as early in the season as convenient. City and country catalogues. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILLEMS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, seven-minutes' ride from Wall-st.; 60 trains daily; commutation 11 cents per ride; 24 hours' notice required. Inquire as to Wood Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. O., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, No. 108 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av. Inquire in the crockery-store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOSES WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY OF NASSAU, ANN AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in shape of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by direction of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Executor, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.:

NO. 78 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the north-easterly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 25 feet front by 70 feet deep.

No. 11 Pine-st.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-sts., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 76 feet 8 inches.

No. 46 Liberty-st.—North side, forty feet westerly of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 22 by 76 feet.

$2,500—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, at 10 per cent. premium.

Also, the said A. J. Cipriani's interest in the following ships of the "Black Ball" line:

Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Drew*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.

Also, 404 acres, 121 perches of land in Barrel (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.

JOHN A. DIX,
WILLIAM H. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriani, deceased.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SALE PEREMPTORY,
(By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 200 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the boundary building-lots. Terms: Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of numerous ranges, heaters, sinks, gas-fixtures, tables, desks, chairs, settees and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office.

MOSES WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 141 Second-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., to close an interest.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SECOND-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the front and rear brick buildings, known as No. 141. Reside-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. The buildings are two-story basement. In fair order. Lot 20 and average depth of 75.6 feet. Possession immediate. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., on No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MALDEF G. KANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 31st day of January, 1871, and duly entered in this office, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by LAWRENCE CUTTING, auctioneer, the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, one hundred and five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street with the westerly side of Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel with Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, and at right angles to Fifty-ninth-street, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence running along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, easterly one hundred feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIN,

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 54 Nassau-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE OF A. J. CIPRIANI, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 31, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Real property in the City of New-York, No. 78 Nassau-st., and No. 46 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,500 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 121 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.

A responsible and honorable position is vacant in a well-known and successful life insurance Company. A gentleman qualified by character and experience can secure a permanent position and salary proportionate to ability. Address with particulars, LIFE COMPANY, Box 6,000 P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTY OF ENERGY AND business experience, to take an interest in a business based upon one of the most valuable improvements of the present time; large demand absolutely certain with profits far greater than those generally realized in mercantile pursuits. Capital required for a large business will be required with the application; references exchanged. Parties[illegible] and call upon or address E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 cash capital required in business which pays 50 per cent and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $500, wanted, as a partner. Address, Editor and Proprietor North Carolina Citizen, Asheville, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 52 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures at their present office. For particulars apply to D. E. MANGAM, President.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work at great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 46 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY.—Formerly at No. 6 Wall-st., are now prepared to supply trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

SEVENTH-AV. PROPERTY OWNERS, between 14th and 59th sts., don't fail to attend meeting, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Miller's Hall, corner of 58th-st. and 7th-av., as business of importance will be transacted.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT DOUGLAS'S, 29 Pearl-st. Harper's Building, N. Y. Factories at the lowest factory prices. J. E. DOUGLAS.

PUBLICATIONS.

MEDFORD UNIVERSITY,
CHEMICUM, MASS.

Courses for mastering languages.
Courses for mastering mathematics.
Courses for mastering science.
Courses for mastering literature.
Courses for mastering art.
Courses for mastering music.
Courses for mastering elocution.
Courses for mastering commerce.
Courses for mastering manufactures.
Courses for mastering agriculture.
Courses for mastering mechanics.
Courses for mastering engineering.
Courses for mastering architecture.
Courses for mastering mining.
Courses for mastering navigation.
Courses for mastering military science.
Courses for mastering medicine.
Courses for mastering law.
Courses for mastering theology.
Courses for mastering anything else.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Twenty-three courses in 1870-71, of which the following are specimens: Three lectures are intended to illustrate the origin of the Greek drama; three lectures on the Greek drama; three lectures on the Roman drama; three lectures on the Elizabethan drama; three lectures on the French drama; three lectures on the German drama; three lectures on the Spanish drama; three lectures on the Italian drama; three lectures on the Scandinavian drama; three lectures on the Russian drama; three lectures on the Hungarian drama; three lectures on the Polish drama; three lectures on the Bohemian drama; three lectures on the Servian drama; three lectures on the Modern Greek drama; three lectures on the Turkish drama; three lectures on the Persian drama; three lectures on the Hindoo drama; three lectures on the Chinese drama; three lectures on the Japanese drama; three lectures on the Burmese drama; three lectures on the Siamese drama; three lectures on the Malay drama; three lectures on the Polynesian drama; three lectures on the Australian drama; three lectures on the African drama; three lectures on the American drama; three lectures on the Mexican drama; three lectures on the Peruvian drama; three lectures on the Brazilian drama; three lectures on the Chilian drama; three lectures on the Argentine drama; three

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 40 North River.
Cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140 gold.
Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts for sums, payable on demand in all parts of Europe, at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office,
No. 4 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax).....
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	30	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA can take the cars from Jersey City at Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry, touching at Londonderry to land Passengers from Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, economically and cheaply as by any other route on the line.
"Europa" STEAMER.....Wed. Feb. 4 [own]
"Anchoria".....Sat. Feb. 11 [limited].....Wed. Feb. 15
"Ethiopia".....Sat. Feb. 18 [limited].....Wed. Feb. 22
"Anchoria".....Sat. Feb. 25 [limited].....Wed. March 1
"Columbia".....Sat. March 4 [limited].....Wed. March 8
"Devonia".....Sat. March 11 [limited].....Wed. March 15
And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at Noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW OR LONDON.
Best Cabin, $80 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Intermediate, $60.
Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts for sums, payable on demand in all parts of Europe, at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office,
No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax).....
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	30	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron steam-ships from Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER	Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GERRI	Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WILLIAMS	Mar. 1, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD	March 15, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GEDDES, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply on the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW IMPERIAL STEAMSHIPS between NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST:
WASHINGTON, Beaufort, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, Bouman, SATURDAY, Feb. —
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Brest.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 66 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....Steerage.
$125 to $170.....$60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Pier 4 RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month. Will touch at San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
Freight for the Pacific Coast will be received until 3 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 9, and must be marked "Via Panama." Added charges to collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESMAN,
THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 40 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ERICKSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIROLOTTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Alabama and Chattanooga line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Pier 4, N. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, C. R. R.
No. 29 Broadway. No. 400 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. L. TERRY, from Pier No. 43 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. H. SLOCUM, March 25.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING, April 25.
These splendid steamers will be extensively fitted and fitted for the Tropics, Passengers for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, going and returning. For engagements of space or freight, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANO,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 43 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. P. EDWARDS.....Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible].....Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. J. P. EDWARDS.....Feb. 23
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Attached to the steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. H. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M., for freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—Steamers from New-York and Havana for Vera Cruz and Sisal, leaving Pier 37 North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
OLEOPATRA, Pendleton, (for freight).....Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Dearborn.....Saturday, Feb. 11
CLEOPATRA, Pendleton, (for freight).....Tuesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Saturday, March 4
For freight or passage apply to
D. TALMAGE & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEWTOWN S. B. CO.—The steamer ALBERT ALLEN will leave for Lower Del. every Tuesday at 10 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 12 M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at Adams Express Co.'s, 61 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low Freight.
The well-known first-class steam-ship
WYTHEVILLE,
Capt. [illegible],
will leave Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Memphis and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be transferred at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 15 Liberty-st.
Steamer LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 38 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 158 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a Courier, should avail themselves of his services, as they are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the anxiety of cares and troubles regarding passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, and in shielding the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers (speaking fluently several languages) can always be engaged by the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 40 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, AND PAYABLE AT LOW RATES FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $12,000 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 52 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
Exchange bought and sold.
Gold, Government and other bonds and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Cash or on Margin.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 30th January, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in compliance with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums received since 31st December, 1869	$918,250 97
Premiums marked off during the year end. ing 31st December, 1870	1,056,981 88
Total premiums	$1,252,182 03
Earned premiums of the year	$1,214,200 15
Losses and expenses	682,304 29
Re-insurance and return premiums	532,894 63

Assets, 31st December, 1870.

Cash in banks	$264,076 44
United States stocks	867,879 00
State, city and bank stocks	
Bills and loans of demand	170,832 00
Subscription notes, (of which $30,000 are past due)	$1,304,637 45
Premium notes and bills receivable	220,150 00
Interest accrued and unclaimed	271,691 67
Accrued interest and unclaimed accounts	25,613 00
	322,782 24
Total amount of assets	$1,627,187 36

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits of the Company, No. 1,000, issued prior to the 31st December, 1865, and entitled to the benefit of the Scrip Dividend, payable to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.
A Dividend of Thirty per cent. upon the premiums earned out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also, in addition to a bonus of Ten per Cent. already paid on the Subscription Notes, resolved to return to the Scrip entitled to Certificates of Profits Ten per Cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on or after the 30 April next.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	J. DIEDERICHSEN,
GEORGE MOSLE,	SIMON DE VISSER,
ED. F. DAVISON,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. LE MOYNE, Jr.,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
C. H. R. DUNAN,	FRED. G. FOSTER,
JOHN D. DIX,	JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHAS. MUNZINGER,	JULIUS TAY,
LOUIS TAY,	JULIUS BROWN,
C. H. CARLISLE,	R. D. CARLISLE,
THEO. FACHIRI,	C. T. Y. DORE,
W. F. WILSON,	J. COURTENAY,
W. F. CABY, Jr.,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
C. R. SUTTON,	GEO. B. MORGAN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	WM. MORGAN.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, bankers of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 31st inst., and reopen Feb. 7.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City and Brooklyn improved mortgages promptly closed; private and quick deals.
WM. SINCLAIRE, Jr., & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester county, in larger or smaller sums. Principals only address P. O. Box 4,381, New-York.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Continuation, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Crescent City Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 127 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 95 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $97,500.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 72 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility extended consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Dresher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. REDDEN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD CREES, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Bates, 220 Broadway.
JAMES QUIRK, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HEERMANS, 336 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 25 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 156 Charles-st.
EDWARD DOLEY, 30 Downing-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, E. C. Wheeler & Co., 422 Water-st.
JOHN UHOW, 513 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bachrach & Co., 347 Broadway.
W. B. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALDEN & PRIOR, Beadleston, Price & Co., 189 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 189 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPFENBURG, H. Klopfenburg & Son, 25 6th-av.
WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Drafts on Western exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IOWA BONDS.
First-class Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 2 Broad-st.,
New-York.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-76.
FOR SALE
GEO. K. SUTTARE,
No. 34 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City to be bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$6,570,430 49
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870	2,185,728 64
	$8,756,159 13
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$6,246,786 49
Total amount of marine premiums	$2,509,372 64
Premiums paid during the same period	$2,233,160 39
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,043,263 27
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	$3,276,423 66
United States and State of New-York stocks	$2,277,400 00
Loans secured by stocks and other-wise	2,277,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,000 00
Interest and scrip notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	224,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,000,000 00
Cash in bank	314,023 66
Total amount of assets	$14,132,823 66

Certificates of profit of the issue of 1865, which have been presented to us, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the office of the Company, and cancelled. Upon certificates of profit issued, and remaining unpaid, after the 7th of February next, interest will be allowed.
A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	R. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEW. G. DUESNIL,	C. H. RUSSELL,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
J. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. L. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	THOMAS H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID DANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WM. E. DUNKER,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	CAMPBELL MITCHILL,
WM. STURGIS,	JAS. G. DE FORREST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	ROBT. B. STUART,
DENNIS PERKINS,	ALEX. V. BLAKE.
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	

CHARLES DENNIS, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$200 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
$1,000 BONDS WANTED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Coverdale, Trustees, No. 42 Exchange-place, New York, will be received until noon of the 20th day of February, 1871, for the sale of the Bonds mentioned in the above-named deeds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
N. A. COVERDALE, } Trustees.
W. S. GILMAN, }

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1865 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

A.—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—GOOD City real estate mortgages. Address, with particulars, C. L. M., Station D.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
ON A PREFERRED ROAD.
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
One-half of this important road was laid on the 1st of January, thus completing the enterprise [illegible] months shorter than any railroad ever before completed in the United States. [illegible] Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company is [illegible] Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and [illegible] Central, Illinois Central and Dubuque and Sioux City Railroads. [illegible] which will before [illegible] Bonds are a First Mortgage only to $20,000 per mile on the [illegible] cost $40,000 per mile; the [illegible] by the Company, subscriptions [illegible] Towns and Counties through which [illegible] which have assisted this system [illegible] earnings of the Road in its [illegible] public deserved entirety at through [illegible] to the past three months [illegible] Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad [illegible] Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway [illegible] operating expenses, [illegible] Bonds [illegible] is added to this extensive way-[illegible] Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad [illegible] Bonds [illegible] Gap of Northern Iowa and [illegible] of which must seek a market [illegible] capital, cannot but be a [illegible] The Bonds are [illegible] the interest to the Northern [illegible] privilege which attaches to the [illegible] Stock as per will shortly [illegible] by the purchase of [illegible] the Company, but entitled to share [illegible] per which may accrue to the Road.
A small amount, $500 in all, of the [illegible] remain still offered at the [illegible] and interest in currency. Although the Company is warranted in the present condition of the money market in raising the price of their bonds, yet they have determined to forbid any further [illegible] and preserve the same price as heretofore, in order to effect the sale of the [illegible] thus free themselves immediately from all [illegible] and Express Companies.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1868.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN
On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB B. SCHIEFFELIN,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. H. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, Feb. 6th, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 15th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26 ultimo to the 15th prox., inclusive.
A. PARMELEE, Cashier.

R. H. LOWE, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Feb. 1, 1871. Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst., inclusive, until Feb. 1, 1871.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI.)
ST. LOUIS, January, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO.,
FOOT OF WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 5.
CORNELIUS DOWLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1871.
CASH CAPITAL.....$262,532
SURPLUS.....372,532
FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Forty per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner Hi-av. and 8th-st.
WM. H. HIBBIT, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6th, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 15th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26 ultimo to the 15th prox., inclusive.
A. PARMELEE, Cashier.

R. H. LOWE, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Feb. 1, 1871. Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst., inclusive, until Feb. 1, 1871.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

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CASH CAPITAL.....$262,532
SURPLUS.....372,532
FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Forty per Cent., free of tax, payable

THE MYSTERIOUS ASSASSIN.

Stabbing Women in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Six Cases Reported to the Police—No Clue to the Perpetrator—Is It the Work of a Lunatic?—The Brooklyn Council Offer a Reward of $250 for the Apprehension of the Dastardly Assassin.

The Eastern District of Brooklyn has been exerted for the past three months by the freaks of an unknown person afflicted with a strange mania for maiming women. At first the affair was treated with derision by the public, who believed it to be but a sensational reward originating in the brain of some romantic reporter. The alarming frequency, however, of these assaults, and their being brought before the notice of the Police authorities, caused an investigation, and officers were ordered to report every case at their respective precincts. During the past ten weeks no less than five serious cases of stabbing were reported at the Sixth Precinct Police Station, which has jurisdiction over the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, largely inhabited by Germans. The fear inspired by these assaults is having a disastrous effect, and a perfect panic prevails among working girls whose avocations compel them to be out after dark. Indeed, so great has been the terror inspired that comparatively few women are to be seen on the streets after a certain hour, and even on Saturday night, when so many little necessaries for the family have to be purchased, Grand-street was as deserted by gaunty hats and feathers as to become a subject of general remark. The school girls, especially, are the most frightened, and every boy or man is regarded with suspicion. To such an extent is this dread carried that several young gentlemen of flirting propensities have narrowly escaped mobbing. The mysterious demon who inflicts these wanton injuries has such a wonderful faculty of giving the wounds with a quickness only surpassed by the dexterity with which he disappears, that the assailants, recalling the exploits of Jack the Giant-Killer, when that enchanted hero became possessed of the "sword of sharpness" and the garb of invisibility. The parties who have been injured are not even acquainted, so it is evident the assailant is a monomaniac on the subject of spoiling women's beauty, and does it for nothing else. Whether the same mania has ever walled in former days. Not long ago, the diabolical crime of throwing vitriol in the faces of women was prevalent for several weeks on one of the most densely populated of the great arteries of London. But such cases, however, were confined to the vicinity of the Haymarket, and aroused the jealous of the entire sex. In the instance, the assailant is a boy, of apparently sixteen years of age, and the stabbings have occurred within a limited section of the city. The human monstrosity must have some habitation, and if he be a monomaniac in the broadest sense of the word he has developed the peculiar manner in which his disorder manifested itself. If the lad is vicious by nature some of his friends must know his temper, and a boy who could perpetrate such outrages, it is not likely has suddenly developed into such a criminal. This is the conclusion of several persons with whom the writer conversed on the subject, and these gentlemen suggest that the police keep under a sort of surveillance every boy who is known to be wild and unruly in the neighborhood, and it will not be long before the culprit is arrested and punished.

The first case reported have all occurred in the vicinity of Remsen and Grand streets, and the wounds inflicted have been generally distributed over the body, the desire seemingly being to hurt rather than to mar. The first case occurred some time ago. Two elderly ladies, while on their way early one morning in the latter part of November were accosted by a lad who, after calling them very endearing names, such as "dear" and "love," suddenly raised his arm and stabbed one of the ladies in the arm. He made a false blow at the other, missed, and then dashed down Montrose-avenue. The ladies were too much frightened to take particular notice, but one of them thinks the assailant was dressed in a short gray coat and a round hat. They raised an alarm, but as this maniac was then only in its incipient stages, none of the passers-by gave the affair much attention.

The second case occurred on Christmas eve. Miss AMELIA HEINDRICKS, a timid little working-girl of about fourteen, returning from work on that evening, was accosted on the corner of Grand-avenue and Smith-street, about 7 o'clock, by a boy dressed in gray clothes, who had on a black cap. The young scamp made no remark, but getting close to her as she neared the corner, struck out with his left hand and made a wound over her eye of two inches in length, which was so deep that only by stitching can be healed. She felt the blood trickle down her face, and was about to faint when a gentleman caught her in his arms, and conveyed her to a house in the neighborhood. The wound bled a great deal, and was very painful for some days. She says she has no acquaintance resembling the boy in appearance, but has heard that eccentrics who have been stabbed give the same description.

On Jan. 6, as Miss LIZZIE BAKER was proceeding down McKibbin-street, she was accosted by a boy who, she says, was dressed in a short black coat and round hat, who called her "My dear," and kept up with her for about half a block. As she reached the corner of Ewen-street, he got close to her, laid one hand on her shoulder and with the right inflicted a slight wound on the cheek. He then dashed off and was out of sight before she recovered from the alarm his sudden assault caused her.

On Jan. 20, Miss ANNIE BRINKERHOFF, of No. 1 Remsen-street, while going down Grand-street, was suddenly accosted by a boy near the corner of Union, who making some endearing remark, suddenly plunged a knife in her back, but, owing to the thickness of her clothing, the wound was not of a serious character. She describes him as being dressed in light clothes, with a woolen muffler around the neck. She encountered at 6 o'clock, and a quarter of an hour after, as Miss AGNUS LEZZIE, fourteen years of age, was proceeding along Grand-street, she was suddenly stabbed in the lip, near Graham-avenue. This young lady's wound is the most serious wound, as the upper lip has been almost severed. She describes the assailant as a boy in light clothes, and there is no doubt that this was the same person who inflicted the wound on Miss BRINKERHOFF.

The latest outrage occurred last Saturday evening. The intended victim in this instance was Mrs. H. VERITAS. This lady had left the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. ——, on the opposite Hewes-street, about 9¼, to go to her house, which is distant but a few blocks, and just as she arrived in front of No. 41 Harrison-avenue, corner of Penn-street, a young man, about five feet in height, having a moustache, wearing a light suit, light overcoat and light pantaloons, emerged from one of the vacant lots and caught hold of her by the arm, and with his disengaged hand upraised a knife and attempted to strike her. She warded off the blow, screamed loudly, and the would-be assassin disappeared suddenly. Her screams brought her husband to her assistance, but he came too late to capture the assailant. The Captain of the Sixth Precinct is of opinion that the assaults are the work of a lunatic, and he has noticed that when a change of the moon takes place these outrages become more numerous. He noticed that on the 20th of January there was a change in the moon, and if, on the 5d and 6th of February, they are again repeated it may be safely predicted that the assailant is a dangerous lunatic. Every precaution has been taken by the Police, and officers in citizens' clothes are sent out every night to watch the hordes of boys that swarm around every corner. On Monday afternoon the Common Council of Brooklyn passed a resolution to offer a reward of $250 for the "arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have been and are making a practice of stabbing female pedestrians on the public streets of the Eastern District." Alderman Lange said it was a serious matter. Some ladies had been assaulted, and females living in the neighborhood where these occurrences have taken place, were greatly alarmed, and after dark were afraid to go even on an ordinary errand. The victims are sometimes stabbed in the shoulder, the lip is cut in other instances, while the lowest limbs are not unfrequently made the objects of his attacks. Alderman BOLAND moved to refer the petition to the Police Commissioners, so that easy would put detectives on the track of the offender.

Too much a police force exists for so long and rambling a suburb as that of Williamsburg, and it is not unfrequently happens that an officer is half an hour in going his rounds. Opportunity is making criminals, and this district is fast becoming the resort of many of the most lawless and desperate of the dangerous classes. Here they find no such surveillance as in New-York, detectives are well aware, half the rogueries perpetrated in this City are organized in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The Police being so few, these scoundrels are not subjected to so strict an espionage, and one of these detached houses in a quiet locality is just the place for a nest to hatch. If the city were better officered, this stabbing maniac would not have been allowed to "run a muck" like a suicidal Malay.

The German Steamers to Resume their Trips.

The conclusion of an armistice at Paris enables the German steamers to resume their trips via an English port. The Hamburg-American Company's steamer *Holsatia* is detained until Thursday, and will take out the United States mails, in place of the Cunard steamer *Bulavia*, whose departure has been delayed by the severity of the weather. The mails for [illegible] will be issued at Plymouth. The *Holsatia* will be the first of the German steamers to resume the old accustomed route through the British Channel, from which they have for several months been driven by French armaters.

CLEAR GRIT.

Public Robbers in New-York—They are Asked to Make Restitution—Lecture by Rev. Robert Collyer.

Rev. ROBERT COLLYER delivered a lecture, last evening, at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, entitled "Clear Grit." Mr. CHARLES F. ALLEN, the President of the Association, introduced the Reverend gentleman, who spoke substantially as follows: Clear Grit, as I shall try to speak of it to-night, is the best I can, blossoming into the best I can do, as naturally as a rose blooms on a bush, or a bird sings in a tree. It is that sterling man, and womanhood that is always true to its own nature, and therefore in some sense to that highest nature, in whose image we are made, no matter what may befall, as the diamond is a diamond all the same, whether it shine on the brow of an Emperor or dazzle among the sunless palaces of the mountains, or have a history stretching over a thousand years before it sees the light. It is that noble hardiness of grain in a man or woman that can never give way except in a true fashion and for a true reason. The parent to walk barefoot over the flints that lie along the right line rather than go through green pastures and by still waters that deflect; to give no single atom of your nature to what we call enjoyment, if by doing so you are led away from duty, and therefore from joy; never to barter a year's comfort for a piece of manhood. There is a false and true grit. There is a great deal that passes for this noble quality that has no call to its name. There is nothing in the world so like a splendid angel as a splendid devil. Clear grit is never base, or mean in its tendency. The grit of Wendell Phillips differs from that of an ordinary politician, as that of JOHN BRIGHT differs from that of the noblest peer in England. Men of mark in this country have not been the sons of the wealthy. The men who do or have done supreme work, have been men's sons who forced their way in the World. The first person in human society was a poor man's son. He does not remember a single preacher of any power but was the son of a man who had nothing to give. The rich should inspire their sons with the sense of being unselfish, noble and generous, and their money, instead of being an injury, would be a safeguard. The lecturer next eulogized the character of SIDNEY SMITH, who preferred to live in solitude in the plains of Salisbury rather than barter his manhood. To possess clear grit you must be able to say "No" to those good servants but bad masters, your passions. The newspaper gentleman contrasted the high and noble grit of GEORGE PEABODY with the far nobler grit of FARADAY, who would have made a fortune at his profession, but gave it up for the study of chemistry to benefit the world. As an illustration of pure grit the lecturer alluded to an inundation of a coal pit in England, where the miners lost all hope of escape, having been driven into a corner. They were all Christian men except one man, who was a very unchristian hardened fellow. There were two little boys among them, and this hardened man happened to possess a small piece of bread and bacon, which, instead of eating to prolong his own life, he gave it to the little boys. He could not harden his heart against these poor children and he took the smallest of them and wrapped him in his coat to keep him warm. He was transformed from a hardened, rude fellow to a hero.

Seven or eight years ago they saved more for their country than they care more for themselves. Thousands congregate at the Capital to badger the life out of the President for some petty office for which they are not fit, and to draw money from which they do not earn. Politicians usurp the place of patriots, and the reason for all this is that we do not take trouble with the affairs of the country as we should do. We have to stand shoulder to shoulder with a steady resolution for public uprightness in those that take public service of any sort. To count the man who steals to the value of ten horses from Government ten times more of a rogue than the man who merely steals one horse out of a man's pasture. We must show we clean as grit in fighting rogues as we did in fighting rebels, and insisting on honesty as we did on loyalty. We want to elect the men to offices of all kinds, who will talk to us as the man talked who ran at an early day for Sheriff in Kentucky. "Friends and fellow-citizens, he said, I want you to elect me Sheriff. If you will, I promise that if writs are put into my hands against you, I will take you if I can and put you in jail." All these men that rob and brazen it out have got to feel public and private and personal contempt, wherever they go and whatever they do, until they make amends. He believed there are many of this class in New-York. A cordon should be made among men and women to let men who are found out they must run the gauntlet until they make amends. Ministers should denounce them day after day until they disgorge the plunder that they have got. With austerity and hardihood in your life like the rocks and unselfishness like the fountains, and enthusiasm kindled from above, as the land is by the sun, this nation will grow into beauty and strength, and a power and blessing to the suffering and hoping multitudes of the earth that are looking to her as the new hope of the world, and they will flock to our shores like doves to the windows, and learn by a noble example what supreme strength and blessing there is in a man and woman and nation's life if it is composed of pure grit.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—The Annual Address—Ten Years of Geographical Surveys.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at the rooms, Cooper Institute, last evening, Judge DALY in the chair.

The report of the counsel was read, showing 455 members on the roll last January; additions 93, making a total membership of 561, from which 21 deaths and resignations are to be subtracted, making a total now on the rolls of 540. The financial statement shows a balance on hand of $160 82; total expenses, $3,667 42. Total books and maps added by donation, 1,049; by purchase, 174; total, 1,223. The outstanding dues amount to $3,864 62. The counsel reported on the election of six new members.

The President made a few remarks congratulating the Society on the flourishing condition of the organization, which, he said, was never more prosperous than now. He spoke of the services of Prof. GILMAN to the Society, and remarked that he stood very high in his profession, and was distinguished for his research.

Prof. GILMAN then proceeded to deliver his address, which was, in substance, as follows: He proposed to give a history of the last ten years of geographical work in this country, but he could only briefly sketch the outline of the work. We were apt to forget that this country was four million square miles, including Alaska; an empire much longer than any other in the world. The Government is rapidly engaged in developing the resources of the country, not only in the Coast Survey but the Corps of Engineers. The land survey marks out this territory for settlement; we have also an Indian Bureau, a Hydrographic Bureau and a Boundary Commission, and finally the Smithsonian Institution. At the West the States are engaged in developing the resources of the country. The railroad enterprises are also aiding in this development, and from every source we have the material for study brought to our hands. The speaker remarked that the various bureaus of the Government appeared to be ignorant of what each was doing, and this made it difficult to accumulate reliable facts. This shows that there should be a bureau in Washington where this information could be collected. The journals of the day are presenting all the facts that they can obtain, but even these are incomplete. We cannot point to any one work or article which is at all satisfactory as showing the condition of the great West. The maps too are very inaccurate, but the lecturer had collected some which he exhibited, among which were the maps of the Indian Bureau, the war map, and a large map for the lecture-room. He referred to the present works showing the geographical survey of New-England and the hydrographic researches of the bottom of the ocean; also, the studies of Dr. WOOD with reference to the coast of Maine. After an allusion to the historical portion of the work, complimenting the Coast Survey upon the thoroughness of their labor, the speaker remarked that the Engineer Corps had not been idle, but had industriously prosecuted their inquiries into the course of the rivers and lakes, and in the North Pacific Ocean. The best account of the deep-sea soundings is contained in the writings of a French engineer. He said that this country consisted of three marked regions—the Appalachian, the Mississippi Basin and the Cordilleras—the mountainous upheaval. The name of Rocky Mountains given to the whole chain is a misnomer, as it does not take in the whole territory. The work of the Coast Survey has been directed to Appalachian system, and some excellent maps have been made of the harbor of Portland and the City of New-Haven. Another map which was reliable, is the map of the War Department, showing the battlefields from Gettysburg to Appomattox. To show the ignorance of the people of Connecticut, he asserted that no one knows what the area of the counties of that State is. There are several peaks in the Catskill Mountains which are higher than the one which has always been supposed to be the highest. Almost all the investigations of the great Cordilleras have been pursued from east to west, while all the geographical formations range from north to south. During the ten years last past some extraordinary discoveries have been made, commencing with the beginning of the Pacific roads. The surveys for these have brought to light some astounding facts, and well worthy of study. It has been ascertained by the surveys for the Northern Road that the Missouri and Columbia Rivers are navigable to a point within 300 miles of each other, showing how nearly the continent is spanned by water. The State of California has lately made a survey of that coast, which is very thorough and perfect. This survey gives the existence of peaks reaching from 13,000 to 15,000 feet elevation. Another valuable survey is that of the fortieth parallel, made by the United States Government. This will be a wonderful work, and embrace the mineral condition of the region. Another survey, which is of value, is that of Mount Shasta, on which pioneers have been discovered. The Colorado cañon has also been thoroughly examined by various surveyors. During the last ten years we have had five of war, yet the researches have been carried on vigorously. Notwithstanding this, we should have a Government superintendency of the Western country. The speaker thought the centennial anniversary of the American Independence should see the organization of such a Government survey. It was also necessary that there should be young men educated to this line of engineering. Finally, the speaker urged that the work of this Society be prosecuted with vigor.

Mr. GUNN alluded to his explorations of the glaciers of the Rocky Mountains, showing that the discovery was not a new one, as claimed by Prof. GILMAN. Mr. BRANT stated that in 1854 and 1855 he ascended Mount Shasta and planted the colors of his country upon the highest peak.

Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT moved a vote of thanks to Prof. GILMAN, and alluded to the thoroughness with which geographical researches abroad were conducted. The vote was carried. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, Charles P. Daly, LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Henry Grinnell, F. A. Conkling, Jos. P. Thompson, D.D.; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Townsend Harris; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Moore; Recording Secretary, E. R. Straznicky; Treasurer, Benj. Silliman; Librarian, H. B. Hammond; Counsel—Wm. Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, W. T. Blodgett, W. E. Curtis, Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D.; Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A.; M. Rutherford, Geo. Cabot Ward.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CAMDEN PARRICIDE.

Continuation of the Trial of Young Ware for the Murder of his Father—The Insanity Plea.

The trial of JOHN WARE for the shooting of his father, was continued in the Camden County Court yesterday. The State brought a host of witnesses to disprove the plea of insanity, which the defense has set up. Among these was Mayor COX, before whom the prisoner was brought the day after the murder. He deposed to seeing no indication of insanity about the accused. Samuel Bartholomew, Joseph Barret, George Lewis, William Ward, William Hanlings, Paul Sickler, Charles H. Stewart, John Sickler, John A. Cabb, John Dilks and William H. Hawkins, by all of whom young WARE was intimately known, and for several of whom he had worked, testified to having never observed anything in the boy's actions or demeanor that would indicate or suggest him to be insane. WILLIAM HANLINGS, who lived with the deceased in 1869, swore that one day the accused wanted to kill him, his mother told him he should have when she had sold some land; she tried to sell it, but could not; young WARE then swore if he did not get it he would take the life of some one who did have it; then he would be sure of it.

WILLIAM WARD testified that he knew relatives of the prisoner, named MARK and JOHN B. WARE, to be insane.

The State here rested, and the defense proceeded with its witnesses.

MARGARET SIMPKINS, mother-in-law of the defendant, being sworn, said: He did not support his wife; have not seen much of him these two years; don't think Mr. Beasley stood by him; saw him in the yard and cut two yards from a clothes-line with a butcher-knife, and then go into the woods; can't say what he did with it; saw marks around his neck next morning; they were red, as if a rope had drawn him pretty tight; we believe he attempted to kill my daughter about four years ago with a double-barreled gun, with which he followed her to the kitchen and snapped at her, but it did not go off; he then got an ax, broke the gun in pieces, and threw it in the woods; he then told his wife he was going to get a couple bottles of laudanum, and left himself; he went away at eleven in the forenoon, and had not returned by the afternoon; his wife and I found him then lying by the sand-bars; he didn't speak to me, nor I to him; my daughter gave birth to a child at nine o'clock the same night, which only survived seven hours.

Cross-examined—Don't know that he was in the habit of drinking laudanum; he was not drunk that day; laid in the sand about an hour and a half, and then came into the house; did not eat any supper; he laid down on the floor with his face undermost; had often laid on the floor; his wife and he don't live together; they have lived together at various times since, but never for a long time at once; Mr. SIMPKINS and SAMUEL were at the Woodbury Court; the time he tried to shoot his wife he acted in a rage and cursed some; never heard from her or him the cause of his passion.

Drs. RAY, JONES and COATES testified that suicidal and homicidal mania might exist in the same person, but as affecting the prisoner nothing important was elicited.

A few other witnesses were examined, when the summing up was commenced by Mr. SCOVEL for the defendant. He argued strongly in favor of the plea of insanity. He was followed by the Prosecutor, Mr. R. S. JANKINS.

Church of Ascension Mission—Opening of a New Chapel.

About eleven years ago a lady member of the Church of the Ascension, (Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street,) gathered a few poor children and adults into her house for religious instruction, and from this small beginning there grew up a mission which has been established for more than ten years in Lebanon Hall, Hudson-street, and another mission in West Forty-third-street—both sustained by this church. Last evening the Lebanon Hall Mission was formally transferred to a large hall on the corner of Greenwich and Leroy-streets. The whole house has been leased for the Mission. It is a large, old-fashioned four-story private dwelling, having a portico supported by Gothic pillars in front. The parlor floor has been so altered and extended as to make a very fine chapel, in the form of an L, and capable of seating about 250 or 300 persons. Adjoining the chapel, on the same floor, is a neat infant class-room. On the night of the 15th of June are gathered every Sabbath. Sunday-school is held at 2½ and 3½ o'clock, and the assistant minister of the Church of the Ascension holds preaching services there on Sabbath evenings. As yet they have not provided a missionary, and hence there is but one service on the Sabbath. On Tuesday evening, at 7½ till 9 P. M., there is a Mothers' Meeting and Bible Class led by Mrs. ALFRED SMITH, a Bible reader, sustained partly by this mission and partly by the Bible Society, and on Saturday morning there is a girl's sewing class, and on Saturday evenings a singing class.

The basement of the building has been comfortably fitted up as a reading-room. The daily morning and evening papers are kept on file; weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals and religious literature of different denominations can also be found there, and working men may find it more comfortable and more comfortably and profitably than in the dram-shops in the vicinity. The two other floors of the building are admirably suited to housekeeping, and will be let to respectable tenants by and by.

The chapel has been opened for the last four weeks, though the alterations and improvements had not been completed, and the increase of children and adults at all the services has been most encouraging. At 3 o'clock in the old hall Sunday congregation numbered between thirty and fifty, it now numbers about 100. The Sunday-school has also increased, and numbers about 250. There are 200 families visited from week to week in connection with the Mission. Mr. WYCOFF is Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Last evening Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH conducted religious services in the chapel, and delivered an address, in which he referred to the necessity for the establishment of such missions all over the City, to counteract the growth of wickedness and vice among us. The children, by request, recited impromptu Scripture lessons for a few Sundays back with very great accuracy. At the close of the services a collation was served in an upper room, and the audience were shown through the building before they retired.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In reply to an inquiry, yesterday, Collector MURPHY said that since he has been in the Custom-house, Senator CORKLING has never asked him for an appointment either directly or indirectly, and none has been made at his request or on his recommendation.

Testimony was taken before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of STEPHEN SHERLOCK, proprietor of a vinegar factory at No. 402 East Twenty-fifth-street, charged with having taken a fraudulent bond for the release of 100 barrels of whisky which had been seized at his place. It was shown that one of the sureties on the bond had personated Mr. JOHN BRENNAN, a wealthy citizen residing in Thirteenth-street. Mr. BRENNAN pronounced the signature a forgery, and said that the bond had not been executed by him. The case was then adjourned for further hearing.

The funeral of the late GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D., which took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was very largely attended, both by members of the medical profession and the friends of the deceased generally. The funeral services were performed by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, and Dr. FORBES. Over forty beautiful pieces of flower-work were brought by friends as votive offerings, and placed in the chancel. The remains were interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The funeral of MOSES COMFORT, a prominent Odd-fellow, took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 51 Lovejoy-street, and was attended by many members of the Order. At noon the members of the R. W. Grand Encampment, of which the deceased was Past Grand Patriarch, assembled at the Odd-fellows' Hall, and attended the funeral in a body. Mr. COMFORT was a member of Covenant Lodge, and had belonged to the Order for over twenty years. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Admiralty case of ELISHUA PERRY against the steam-tugs J. C. Stevens and Minnie, was heard at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday. Mr. PERRY, the libelant, claims $2,000 damages. His vessel, the sloop Wave, was being towed out of Peck-slip by the J. C. Stevens, when a collision occurred with the Gladiator, in which the Wave was sunk. The libelant claims that both tugs were equally to blame in the collision. His decision was reserved.

Mlle. OTHILIE BOUSSON, who faithfully continues her charitable efforts to collect materials of comfort for the victims of the war in France, will forward to France in the steamer *Washington*, to-morrow, the proceeds of her last collections—seven or eight cases of goods, valued at about $2,400. Contributions continue to be received from all parts of the country, which are forwarded gratis by Adams Express Company.

An address for the benefit of the New-York Central Dispensary will be delivered to-morrow evening, by Rev. Dr. THELAND WOOD, at the Central Park Garden, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue. The subject chosen by the speaker is, "The American People." The charity in aid of which the lecture is given is a deserving one.

The Society of Veterans of the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Diehl, Jr.; Vice Presidents, ——, Eicke; Recording Secretary, F. A. Trube; Corresponding Secretary, H. Lautemann; Finance Secretary, G. Gerlach; Treasurer, C. Linke. In addition, a Board of Trustees of five was elected.

A committee has been formed, composed of Messrs. PETER ROSDELL, WM. WEBER, PHILIP KOCH, HUGO HOHNACK, WERNER, VOLTZ and F. ADAMS, to raise funds in support of the widow and family of the late socialistic agitator, WILHELM WEITLING, who died last week.

The Benevolent Society Fortuna yesterday forwarded to Consul-General JOHANNES ROEMING $109 75 for the widows and orphans of the army in Germany, being the proceeds of a ball given by the Society.

The Court of General Sessions will be convened to-day for the purpose of disposing of unfinished criminal business for the January term. The February term of the COURT will commence on Wednesday next.

The employes of the Controller's office met at 7 P. M., yesterday, and adopted resolutions in respect to the memory of their late associate, County Auditor WATSON, and resolved to attend his funeral in a body. It is probable that the obsequies will take place on Sunday next.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Scott, PETER MCFERNAN was held to await the result of injuries he inflicted on JOHN GILDEE, whom he struck violently on the head with a loaded whip-handle.

The lottery in aid of the Union Home and School for soldiers' orphans takes place at No. 681 Broadway, this evening. The prizes, 200 in number, and valued collectively at $6,000, consist of a number of articles left over from the Fair.

The Nassau Boat Club of this City will receive the representatives of the Schuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, and of the Narragansett Boat Club, of Providence, this evening at 8½ o'clock, at No. 19 Union-square.

The man who offered a reward of $10,000, afterward reduced to $2,000, for the best rule of equation of payments, has himself won his own prize. A jury sat on the matter several days, and finally decided that his was the shortest cut to the desired object.

In the long-contested case of BISHOP vs. BISHOP, Chief-Justice BARNARD, yesterday, granted an order giving Mrs. BISHOP two days more in which to serve additional affidavits on the motion for alimony.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the drying department of the tinsmithing establishment of CHARLES HOFFERBRATH, at No. 534 West Twenty-second-street, doing a damage of $2,000, on which there is no insurance.

BROOKLYN.

In Justice RILEY'S Court yesterday morning, a charge of grand larceny, preferred by PHILIP TREATHAN against AMY PEACH, resulted amusingly enough in a marriage. AMY, it appears, had stolen four of PHILIP'S shirts and a pair of drawers, the proceeds of which in coin she was on the brink of converting into gin when caught by her admirer and placed in "durance vile." Here she compromised the matter by consenting to be led down the aisle as the wife of the indicted, and the Judge, being informed that the charge was withdrawn, smiled and placed the pair under matrimonial bonds.

At the skating rink on Vanderbilt-avenue, to-night, preparations have been made for a sort of juvenile carnival on the ice. A gorgeous procession with fancy dresses, crowning of the Ice Queen, with prizes for the handsomest costumes worn by the young ladies and gentlemen present, are among the features of the evening's sports.

MR. JOHN PEIRCE, a lawyer, has commenced a libel suit against the Williamsburg *Times* for $50,000. The libel is alleged to consist in the statement published by that paper last week that PEIRCE was disbarred for violating the rules of the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the Board of Assessors since the election of the new members, BRYAN and BERRY, was held yesterday morning. The only business performed was the confirmation of a large number of assessments.

HORACE WATERS, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, obtained a verdict for $250 against Sheriff WALTERS for property unlawfully seized by that official.

LONG ISLAND.

In the Queens County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, during the month of January, 1871, the following wills were admitted to probate: Flushing—John B. Fowler, Martha M. Miles, Gilbert Lawrence, Margaret Brooks. Newtown—Andrew, Deegan. Hempstead—Richard Bedell, Jamaica—Phebe Bartow. Oyster Bay—David R. Floyd Jones. Letters of administration were issued upon the estates of the following persons: George F. Melion, of North Hempstead; Marcena Munson, Jr., Ann Wyckoff, of Newtown; Lydia Bedell, Eward C. Pettit, of Hempstead; George R. Wheeler, of Flushing; John Hayes, Rebecca Searing, of Oyster Bay. Letters of collection were issued upon the estate of Hiles Froward, of Hempstead. Letters of guardianship were issued for Cornelia E. Munson, of Newton, and Margaret E. Johnson, of Hempstead.

During the month of January six persons died within the limits of the town of Newtown without having the benefit of medical aid. In each case a Coroner's inquest has been held and a verdict rendered amply stating the facts. In five of these cases it was the opinion of the physician making the post-mortem examination that proper medical assistance would have saved life. The reason in all of these cases why a physician was not called was poverty. The town of Newtown is the wealthiest of the county.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed by the Mayor of Long Island City for the purpose of making certain amendments to the Charter, met last night, but on account of there not being a quorum present, adjourned without considering any measure of importance.

NEW-JERSEY.

The heathen Chinese are fast becoming reconciled to the ways and manners of the Christian people among whom they have cast their lot. Last Sunday three in the employ of Capt. HERVEY, at Belleville, got disputing over some trivial matter, and finally came to blows. The fight waxed warm for a while, and Capt. HERVEY and the foreman found it necessary to interfere to restore the peace. No bones were broken.

An unoccupied house on Palisade-avenue, Bergen, was yesterday entered by the Police, who found there a lot of goods, supposed to be the stolen goods. A large amount of silver-ware, under-wear, bed-clothing and a number of coats were found. A portion of the silver had been melted, and the alloys separated and left. The house was known for some time to have been frequented in a mysterious manner, but the fact did not come to the knowledge of the Police. The detectives are engaged in working up the case, but no arrests have been made.

Late on Monday night a kerosene lamp exploded in an outhouse belonging to JOHN VLOM, of Elizabeth. The flames rapidly spread to his frame residence, and it was with difficulty that he was able to rescue his sleeping wife and child. The only house from which water could be obtained was a stagnant pool in an old cellar, which only afforded a supply to one fire-engine. The damage done to the building will amount to $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Newark Mutual. The furniture was insured for $750 in the Citizens' Mutual, also of Newark.

The first annual masquerade carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club, will take place this evening at BRADY'S Rink, Jersey City. The Club has extended invitations to the New-York, Empire City and Brooklyn Clubs, and a combination of skating stars, such as is seldom seen, will be present. Messrs. BRADY, DOLLAND, COOKE, MEAD and ENGLES will appear and display the beauties of the "ringing steel." After the carnival the Club will give a reception to its brother organizations and members of the Press. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Officer LUDWIG, of the Third Police Precinct of Jersey City, was yesterday held to bail in $200 to appear before the Grand Jury on a charge of beating a boy seven years old, the son of CHRISTOPHER OSLANDT. The latter, ten weeks since, it is alleged, dangerously assaulted Ludwig, and his case being referred to the Grand Jury.

A woman named DUANE was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, and committed to await trial on a charge of making several unsuccessful and vicious attempts to stab a liquor-dealer named WILY, and his clerk, because they refused her beer. She was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Still another mysterious disappearance from Jersey City is announced. The missing one is a daughter of Mr. COOPER, sexton of the Third Reformed Church. She was lightly removed by her mother, on Saturday, for some domestic neglect, since when all efforts to find her have proved unavailing.

A laborer, named EDWARD REILLY, while working on the Midland Railroad Monday afternoon, was killed by the caving in of an embankment. His body had to be taken to Jersey City, whither his friends removed it yesterday.

Officer MOULTON, of the Oakdale Station-House, Lt. Simonson, last Sunday night, on a charge of assaulting with attempt to kill one HENRY HARRISON with an ax. Justice CASSIDY committed MOULTON to await trial in default of bail.

Two slight fires, the result of carelessness, occurred in dwelling-houses in Jersey City yesterday. The aggregate loss did not exceed $500.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—General orders from the War Department have been issued to carry into effect the requirements of previous orders for a reorganization of the Engineer Battalion, in which it is provided that unexpired portions of punishments inflicted by General-Courts-martial, in cases of such enlisted men of engineers as may be selected for discharge, will be remitted, and the men discharged from the service.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The suspended men of the Construction Bureau of the Charlestown Navy-yard will resume work to-morrow.

The Monadnock will go into commission on Saturday. The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Portsmouth to-day from the North Atlantic Squadron, and brought the remains of the late Capt. Magruder, U. S. Navy, who died at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 25, 1870, while in command of the steamer *Tuscarora*. The *Tuscarora* will be repaired and refitted at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The market for American securities is quiet and steady, and Stocks dull. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾@92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅞@92¾	92⅝	92
United States 5-20s, 1867	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, '65, old	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s, '65, new	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 10-40s	89¾	89¾	89¾
Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares	110	110	110
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾	18¾
A. & G. W. R. R. Shares	34	34	34

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9 1-16d., Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9 5-16d., and closed dull and unchanged. The following is the official report of the Cotton market: Opening dull and weak; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, loading on ship named as Charleston at 9¼d.@9⅝d., and Mobile at 9⅝d. Manufactured goods and fabrics at Manchester is quiet. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d.@11s. 4d. Total receipts for three days, 7,000 quarters, all American. Provisions, etc., 57s. 6d.; Lard, 55s. 6d. PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 7s.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4½ P. M.—TURPENTINE, 30s. 6d.@30s. LINSEED-OIL, £29 5. Refined PETROLEUM active at 1s. 6¼d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—The arrival of Cotton for the day is as follows:

	Bales.
Steamer Abyssinia, from New-York Jan. 19	1,761
Steamer Helvetia, from New-York Jan. 18	2,407
Steamer City of Paris, from New-York Jan. 21	1,220
Steamer Nebraska, from New-York Jan. 18	1,707
Ship Edgewater, from Savannah Dec. 28	1,116
Ship Bowelle, from New-Orleans Dec. 5	1,610
Ship Leamington, from New-Orleans Dec. 30	2,778
Ship Resolute, from Mobile Dec. 12	1,872
Brig J. L. Pye, from Galveston Dec. 5	1,046
Total import for the day	15,000

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—WHEAT quiet and little doing. RYE without sales. CORN quiet but firm, with sales of small parcels of old western Mixed at 87c., and new Round Yellow at 88c. BARLEY steady at 70c. for Canada. OATS firm at 50c. for BARLEY-MALT active; sales two cars City-made from Canada West Barley, on private terms. OATS steady and firm; moderate demand; sales one car State at 46c., delivered. CATTLE—Receipts, 103 cars, being the same number as received on the same day of last week; market active at the opening, but dull at the close; sales were made of 1,200 head at 7½@8½c. for Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,215 lbs., at $4 75; 90 Ohios, averaging 1,264 lbs., at $7; 17 Ohios, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $7 50; 47 Ohios, averaging 1,500 lbs., at $8; 30 Ohios, averaging 1,465 lbs., at $7 87½; 90 Ohios, averaging 1,373 lbs., at $7 20;